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VETERANS DEFEAT PLAN TO ADVANCE WET PROPAGANDA

Former Service Men, in Convention, Refuse to Protest Against Enactment of Prohibition Legislation During Absence in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With only a few dissenting votes, the veterans of Foreign Wars, at the last session of their annual encampment held here on Saturday, refused to put themselves on record as opposing prohibition.

A resolution which had been originally passed by National Capital Post No. 127 criticized the manner in which the prohibition amendment had been passed, and protested against the adoption of any amendment to the Constitution while the United States was at war. The committee to which this resolution was referred reported it out with a recommendation that it be defeated, and the recommendation was acted upon favorably.

Even those of the veterans who had favored the passage of the resolution wanted it made clear that they were not condemning the amendment but only the passage of it while the soldiers were out of the country. The great body of the men, however, felt that any such expression of sentiment would be construed as opposition to the dry prohibition amendment on their part, and they did not want to go on record in that way. Persistent efforts have been made by persons interested in the liquor traffic to make it appear that the former service men were disgraced because of the action of Congress in regard to prohibition.

While there have been expressions of dissatisfaction here and there, it is becoming obvious to the men who served in the army and navy that it was sought to use them for the purpose of fighting prohibition, and they do not intend to be so used.

As a matter of fact, most of the veterans who served abroad voted before they left the United States for the congressmen who passed the Eighteenth Amendment, so that they had just as much to say about it as they had in regard to other legislation enacted by their chosen representatives, and concerning which there is no outcry of its having been put over in their absence.

Drys Sound a Warning

Effect of a Congress in Favor of Wines and Beer Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The issue of sustaining the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is more important than whether the country shall be wet or dry, it was urged at the Anti-Saloon League conference, which has just closed here. "It is a question of maintaining the foundations of government," it was said. "Those who encourage violations of law, whether they be public officials or private citizens, have no right to complain when the anarchist throws his bomb or the Bolshevik hurls a brick through the window."

A note of warning was sounded about the effect if the liquor interests should elect a Congress in favor of a beer and wine amendment. Canada's experience in Quebec was held up as an example. A 2.5 per cent beer is legalized in the Province of Quebec, and brewery stock has gone up over 1200 per cent. Drunkenness and crime have increased many fold. This has proven, according to the dries, the truth of Mr. McAdoo's statement that "the prohibition amendment will be a dead letter once a beer and wine amendment is passed," and the statement of William H. Taft, that "any such loophole as light wines and beer would make the Eighteenth Amendment a laughing stock."

Most of the economic ills that it was alleged would befall the land if prohibition should go into effect have not happened. The grape growers in the Niagara district, for example, who it was asserted, would be facing ruin if the wine market was closed to them, are selling their grapes at prices beyond those they formerly obtained.

In California, far from wrecking the wine grape industry, as it was urged upon Congress would happen, prohibition seems to have given it an unprecedented impetus. Wine grapes, which formerly sold for \$15 a ton are said to be selling for about three times that price. It has been found that these grapes, which were asserted to be good only for making wine, are available for a number of food products, and the wine grape market has accordingly been enlarged. The effect of prohibition on business is reported as good by California business men. Deets Pickett of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, quotes from the report of the auditor of Los Angeles showing the tax rate has gone down since prohibition became effective.

Drys Claim Illinois Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois Assembly will remain dry as a result of Wednesday's primaries, according to the assertions of prohibitionists. Nomination being considered equivalent to election in more than half of the dis-

tricts, with the candidates nominated there will be no possibility for a revocation of the state search and seizure law or its amendment to increase the alcoholic content of beverages to more than 1/2 of 1 per cent.

Reports indicate that there will be more than 77 dry votes in the Assembly out of 153 members, with the gain of 10 new dry votes, and that the Senate will remain dry by an overwhelming majority. Anti-liquor forces claim the gain of two dry Congressmen, which gives them four with the two previously elected whose record is known.

BUSINESS CABINET NAMED AT PRAGUE

Ministerial Differences Over Policy on Third International Causes Appointment of Non-Political Ministry for Tzechs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Saturday)—The Tzecho-Slovakian Cabinet under Vlastimil Tusar has resigned and a new Ministry, composed of experts, has accepted office under Dr. Jan Cerny, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters. This change has occurred as a result of the disagreement over the support to be given to the Third International, and it is not anticipated that the new Ministry will outlast the straightening out of this controversy.

In the meantime, it is stated that the appointment of a non-political ministry, composed of men whose talents are particularly noted during the present period, does not at all conflict with the President's desires, for they will have time to set the Tzecho-Slovakian house in order before they again give way to a political ministry. No change will be seen in the foreign policy of the republic, as is indicated by the retention of Dr. Edward Benes as Foreign Minister, and it is stated that the domestic policy will develop on lines laid down by the President, whose views are already known. It is certain that extreme radicalism will not be tolerated.

The resignations of the Social Democrat ministers, who constituted nearly half of the last Cabinet, were handed in so as to leave them free for a grand fight with the advocate of alliance with the Communists of Soviet Russia at the National Social Democratic congress on September 27.

It is expected that there will be a change of the republic's political structure which today is identical in form with that existing before the war and is held to be no longer suitable in view of the fact that the country is now a separate, independent state. Even before the congress is held, there may be an evulsion of the Communist from the ranks of the Social Democrats. Failing that, political observers expect a purging of the party from the elements of the extreme Left on September 27.

The necessity under which Social Democrats were laboring, of casting out elements which were weakening the government, of course involved the resignation of the whole Coalition Cabinet, which included also representatives of the National Socialist and Agrarian parties.

Apart from Dr. Benes, two other ministers retain portfolios in the new government. They are Dr. Karel Inglic, Finance Minister, and Dr. Hotozetz, Minister of Foreign Trade. General O. Husak, formerly head of the military department of the President's bureau, is the new Minister for National Defense, and other officers are filled as follows:

Minister of Education, Dr. J. Susta. Minister of Justice, Dr. Popelka. Minister of Railways, Dr. Burger. Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Fatka. Minister of Public Health, Dr. Prochaska. Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Brdlik. Minister of Social Welfare, Dr. Gruber. Minister of Food and Supplies, Mr. Prusa.

DENIAL BY CHINESE MILITARY GOVERNORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chang Tso-Lin, Wan Chen-Yuen, Tsao Kun, Li Chun and other Chinese military governors have formally denounced rumors of monarchist sympathies, according to a report from Peking, and have issued a statement declaring that their "sole object is to protect the Chief Executive and to further a true republican form of government, in accordance with the will of the people." The signers were associated in the overthrow of the Anfu Club in Peking, of which Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, formerly Premier, was the most powerful member, and are now in control of the Peking Government.

STRIKERS TO ASK INJUNCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—An injunction restraining the police from "interfering with picketing and intimidating" the striking Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company employees will be asked by the executive committee of the strikers' organization. Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials said that service, though not normal, was showing daily gains.

MEXICO PLANS TO REVISE TREATIES

Amendment of Commercial Agreements Desired—None With United States But Negotiation of One Is Deemed Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President de la Huerta has determined upon the amendment of certain of the treaties of amity, commerce and navigation to which Mexico is signatory, according to advices from Mexico City, and a section of the Mexican Department of Foreign Affairs is engaged in a careful study of the treaties with various countries.

The provisional President referred to this plan in his message to the Congress recently, and said that it was necessary because of the world war and conditions resulting from the war. The advices, it is said, indicate that the Mexican Government is determined to have a complete revision of its treaties, and formal notification of Mexico's purpose is expected to be sent out by the Foreign Office within a short time to the countries affected.

Officials here commented on the fact that there is no treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Mexico and the United States, although there are extradition and a number of boundary treaties. It is believed that the present would be an opportune time for the framing of a commercial treaty.

The only treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between Mexico and the United States that was ever signed was that of 1831, the operation of which was suspended by the war with this country. This treaty was revived by the treaty of 1848, but the entire treaty was terminated by the Mexican Government in 1881.

It was intimated at the State Department that many of the troublesome questions now engaging the attention of the foreign offices of the two countries might be reduced soon to treaty form. It was pointed out that it would be impossible to conclude such a treaty formally without according recognition, but recognition might be given to the new Mexican Administration by negotiating and concluding such a treaty.

There are indications that the months since the overthrow of the Carranza regime and the stabilizing of conditions in Mexico may have been devoted to the negotiation of a treaty preparatory to recognition.

The many conferences between Don Fernando Iglesias Calderon and Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, are believed to have taken up matter into consideration. It is said that if such a treaty is negotiated preliminary to recognition, the settlement of all the troublesome questions now in controversy between the two governments, property rights, claims, etc., would be incorporated in the treaty, thus preparing the ground so that when the treaty was ratified and the Obregon administration came formally into power in Mexico and had given tangible evidence of its good faith, the relations between the two countries would be definitely established on a sounder and better relationship than for years.

Labor Investigation

Agents of Federation Watching the Situation in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A report from Mexico City received here comments on the presence there of James B. Lord, of the American Federation of Labor, and of a personal representative of Samuel Gompers, who were in consultation with Labor leaders of Mexico. The fact that the first convention of the Communist Party in Mexico City is being held at this time gives rise to the belief that at least a part of their mission is to make observations on the relation of the Mexican workingman with that party and to report it to headquarters in the United States.

The labor situation across the border is attracting the attention of officials here, and that is one of the subjects that George T. Summerville, the American chargé d'affaires, has been summoned to Washington to report on. Considerable disorder is said to have attended recent strikes in mines and factories, and it has been openly charged in Mexican newspapers that Mr. Marones, the Mexican Labor leader, who still holds office in the Department of Labor, Commerce and Industry, has been encouraging the strikers and assisting the Communist propaganda in industrial centers.

Samuel Gompers in his article in The American Federationist this month, arraigning Senator Harding and the Republican Party, has this to say on Mexico: "Since the overthrow of the dictator Diaz, the question of American relations with the Republic of Mexico has been one of intermittent acuteness and of constant importance. The American trade-union movement has held from the outset that the people of Mexico have the right to work out their own problems without interference on the part of the United States or any other nation. The policy of President Wilson has coincided admirably with that thought. In the language of Labor's analysis, the Mexican plank in the Republican platform 'clearly aims to undermine the sovereignty of the Mexican people and to make the maintenance of order in Mexico the business of the Government of the United States.' Labor's analysis further declares that the Republican platform 'proposes the fulfillment of what have long been the hopes and aims of those whose sole object is the exploitation of the people and the boundless resources of Mexico.'"

DR. REINSCH STILL ADVISED TO CHINA

He Denies Report of Resignation—Development of Mining, Manufacture and Transportation Active in China, He Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The report of my resignation as legal adviser to China is utterly unfounded. I have not resigned," stated Dr. Paul S. Reinsch to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor upon his arrival in San Francisco after an extended trip to China. Thus closing the subject of his reported resignation, he made the following comments of the Chinese situation:

"The new Chinese Cabinet appointed in August is composed of constructive and experienced men. Particularly Minister of Finance Chou, Minister of Communications Yeh and Minister of Education Fan. Dr. Wang, the leading jurist of China, has been appointed chief justice.

"The activities of the Japanese in China are about as they have been. In America we read much of the political troubles of China and are sometimes led to believe that this condition approaches that of Mexico or some European countries in general unrest. This is not a fact at all, as the internal political troubles on China have always been superficial and have not reached far down into the popular life, which has gone on quietly with its commercial and industrial work. So, while it is, of course, a disadvantage to have political dissension, and it is gratifying to know that the politicians and military men north and south are very close to a complete reconciliation, yet even while these troubles lasted they were not as disastrous in their effect as a superficial view would suggest.

"The underlying conditions of economic life are excellent, as in China all industry centers in the direction of the primary interests of life. The Chinese are beginning to realize that their country has all the untouched natural wealth of a new region. Everywhere in China you find groups of men planning development in mining, transportation and manufacture. The chambers of commerce are being reorganized so as to make them more responsive to the new industrial and commercial needs. The company or corporation form of doing business is beginning to be used effectively in China. Particularly advanced is the district Nantungchow on the lower Yangtze River, where the veteran leader, Chang Chien, has established many modern industries, as well as a model city and also the Province of Shansi, whose governor, General Yen, is a man of great intelligence and constructive ability. Road building is just beginning to interest the Chinese. They are very fond of the use of automobiles. It is therefore to be expected that China will soon have an extensive system of inter-provincial roads also roads acting as feeders for the railways."

"The Hagen Plan and the League of Nations are both in the hands of the League of Nations. The Council of the League of Nations, which is still occupied with the question of the Aaland Islands and the Polish-Lithuanian conflict, is expected to confirm tomorrow the proposed decision to elect three competent persons to draw up a report on the Aaland Islands dispute. The Council, at any rate, declares itself authorized to endeavor to find a solution and, on the basis of the recommendation of its three delegates, the settlement will be effected, since both parties approve this procedure.

There is more uncertainty regarding the Lithuanian trouble. The legation today protests against the Polish accusations and makes counter-accusations against the Poles. To the proposition of the Lithuanian Government, which is willing to serve as an intermediary, the Lithuanians intimate that they prefer to await the opening of the pourparlers at Kalvarya and the suggestions of the League of Nations.

Hjalmar Branting, the Swedish Premier, has issued a denial of the threat to withdraw from the League if Germany is not immediately admitted, but, nevertheless, the Swedish attitude on this question, as indicated in The Christian Science Monitor, has caused the French authorities some concern, and there is an undoubted difference of opinion among members of the League regarding the admission of Germany.

RUSSIAN FOOD SHORTAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—A telegram from Kovno on September 17 quotes the "Izvestia" for a statement that the food situation in Soviet Russia threatens to become critical. The harvest in the grain-producing regions around the River Volga is reported by agricultural experts to be poor and hay crops have also been a failure.

ASSEMBLY IN EGYPT FAVORS AGREEMENT

Large Majority Votes to Support Settlement Regarding Egyptian Independence—Opposition Is Now Losing Ground

London Times News Service
CAIRO, Egypt (Friday)—The result of 10 days' hard work is beginning to be manifest and the situation seems to be becoming less obscure. The Egyptian bench and bar at Cairo and the bar at Alexandria have declared in favor of the settlement reached between Viscount Milner and Zaghlul Pasha. A meeting of leading merchants has supported the delegation, while late last night members of the legislative Assembly, of whom more than two-thirds were present, by an overwhelming majority approved the basis of settlement.

Information from the provinces, whether the delegates will go shortly, all tends in the same direction. The addition of such prominent former ministers and Nationalists as Rushdi Pasha, Sarwat Pasha and Sidky Pasha, who have openly signified their readiness to accept the settlement, and their courage and public spirit, cannot fail beneficially to affect the outcome, especially as their utterances reveal that they have fully studied the scheme.

Moreover, the manifesto of the "patriot princes," of whom only one is of any standing, and who rushed into the fray before they had time even to read an official version of the project, is falling quite flat, and their ill-considered attempt to dictate to the nations appears to be treated with the ridicule and contempt it richly deserves, while the man who is freely mentioned as being the real influence behind the princes—Said Pasha—instead of coming out into the open, appears to prefer to remain in seclusion.

The vernacular press, which seems to be divided, though with a tendency on the part of the more important organs towards support of the delegation, is full of articles, letters and telegrams from all parts, perusal of which leaves the firm impression that those who attack the agreement and declare that they will accept nothing short of "complete independence" do not understand the meaning of the phrase, and, in fact, often do not know what they are talking about.

It is becoming more and more clear that the bulk of the opposition is not based on any lack of merit in the proposed settlement, but, with very few genuine exceptions, is the result of personal feelings cutting across national politics. There are decided indications to justify a hopeful view of the result of the mission.

INVESTIGATION OF CHICAGO COAL PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Investigation of alleged profiteering in coal among dealers in Chicago will begin with the swearing in of the federal grand jury today, according to an announcement made by Robert A. Milroy, assistant to Charles F. Clyne, United States district attorney here.

Many complaints of excessive coal prices have come to the office of the district attorney since it became known that an investigation was in progress. Dealers are said to be charging prices for coal that are 100 per cent. higher than in 1914, and to be getting \$9 and \$11 per ton for coal, for which operators charged \$1.80 and \$2 per ton at the mine four or five years ago.

Inquiry is to be made into the charge that dealers boosted the price on coal which they already had in stock when the Interstate Commerce Commission announced a higher freight rate on August 26.

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ITALIAN PREMIER'S PLANS FOR INDUSTRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The action of John Giolitti, the Premier, in appointing a commission of representatives of owners and men in the metal industry to draft a bill concerning control of the industry, which the government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies when it reassembles, is not regarded as satisfactory by the employers, who declare it to be a violation of individual rights. The Socialists also regard it with disfavor, as it "smacks," they say, of monarchic control.

Meanwhile, the Premier's action has had the effect of reconciling masters and workers in several works.

An alarming development occurred today, when the railwaymen at Rome, Bologna and Milan took control of the secondary railways and tramways without any incident.

ALLIED DIFFERENCE IN UPPER SILESIA

Council of Ambassadors to Hold Inquiry Into the Resignation of Three British Officials in the Plebiscite Area

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—General Londe, French Chief of the inter-allied mission in Upper Silesia, is to explain the recent events which have caused a little friction between France and England, at a meeting of the Council of Ambassadors. Following upon the troubles in this plebiscite area, which France believes to be deliberately fomented by the German authorities in order to prevent Upper Silesia pronouncing for junction with Poland, three British officials resigned. It was considered that their resignation had only a personal significance, but the British Government desires that the matter shall be examined by the Council of Ambassadors.

The British officials allege that the French do not show proper impartiality. On the other hand, there are French suggestions that the British are inclined to be too lenient toward Germany. The difference must not, however, be exaggerated, since it is pointed out that only three British functionaries out of 60 have resigned, and the chief of the British mission remains at his post.

Statements that there is a serious conflict between Paris and London on the method of administering Upper Silesia are not exact, though some French papers have made a great deal of the episode. Naturally, when responsible persons are moved to resign, it is considered on the right that some kind of inquiry shall be held, but there is no doubt that the deposition of General Londe will be found satisfactory.

The Germans also are making much of the incident, the authorities publicly attacking France for her methods of administration. As they are interested in provoking differences, and maneuvering to preserve Upper Silesia at any price, their complaint is somewhat discounted in advance.

NATIONALIST PROTESTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal (Sunday)—At the opening of the Transvaal Provincial Council, which is equivalent to a provincial parliament, the Nationalist members refused to take the oath of allegiance, preferring only to make affirmations. Dr. H. G. Reitz stated that the affirmation was made only because they were compelled to do so under protest, as they were Republicans.

OUTCOME OF MINE DISPUTE DEPENDS ON NEGOTIATIONS

Further Concessions From Both Miners and British Government Are Expected in Today's Meeting at Board of Trade

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The gloom which seemed to be settling down over the Labor situation last week end has been somewhat lightened by the settlement of the electrical engineers' dispute, which involved the closing down of all electrical transit and lighting in London after today. Relief has also been experienced in the settlement of the Clyde shipbuilding dispute, which threatened to develop into a big shutdown.

While general optimism now prevails regarding the coal miners' threat to down tools on September 25, this country is not yet entirely "out of the wood," for the refusal of Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, to submit the wages claim to an industrial council may yet cause a shutdown of the mines.

In fact the bright hopes entertained of a peaceful settlement of the coal dispute resulting from the conference between the executive of the Miners' Federation and Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, were somewhat dashed by the uncompromising attitude of both parties at the termination of Friday's meeting.

Two points are responsible for the cleavage which at the moment exists. One is the failure to arrive at a compromise regarding the miners' claims for 2s. per day increase of wages; the other is the categorical refusal of the miners' leader to consider the government's offer to refer this issue to an independent tribunal, or, as an alternative, a guarantee from the miners that any wage advance shall be discussed in relation to the future output of coal.

Output Guarantee Proposal

Sir Robert Horne's standpoint, in which he is supported by the Cabinet, is that, in the present working of the collieries, it is economically unsound to agree, without an output guarantee, to increase the miners' wages to the extent the men are claiming. As expected, the miners have relegated their claim for a reduction of 14s. 2d. per ton in the price of domestic coal to second place, in spite of their repeated statement that wages and reduction in price were "one and indivisible."

Sir Robert invited the miners' leaders, during the week-end, to give his proposition serious consideration, and it is understood they will, during the week-end, get into touch with their unions and return to London on Monday to resume negotiations at the Board of Trade. It is expected that, at Monday's conference, further concessions on either side will be offered and accepted, as the alternative would result inevitably in the strike. The "Triple Alliance" of miners', railwaymen's and transport workers' unions are meeting in London on Tuesday and Wednesday, and will await the result of the miners' negotiations before they determine what line they will take.

Electrical Trade Dispute

The court of inquiry, appointed by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Minister of Labor, in connection with the electrical engineers' dispute, was headed by Sir David Harrel as chairman, whose well-known work on various Labor conciliation boards guaranteed that little time would be lost in finding a way out of the difficulty. After inquiry into the views of employers and of Labor regarding the questionings of all foremen belonging to the trade union, a meeting of the National Joint Industrial Council of the electrical supply industry was convened at the request of the Minister of Labor on Wednesday to discover some means to avoid the strike materializing. It was agreed that electrical trade unions should be recommended to suspend their strike notice until after the court of inquiry reported to the Ministry of Labor.

It was also agreed that, the electrical trades unions having intimated to this council that they were prepared to withdraw the fundamental question arising out of the Penistone dispute, this intimation should be regarded as an acceptable basis of settlement. It was also recommended that the Independent Employers Federation should withdraw their lockout notices and the unions instruct their members to resume work immediately.

The outcome of this meeting was that, after a two hours' sitting, between the Employers' Federation and Electrical Trade Union representatives, the following memorandum of settlement was issued:

"First, as the Electrical Trades Unions do not demand that foremen must be members of a trade union, it is mutually agreed that the men on strike shall return to work; second, that notices issued by federated employers shall be canceled; third, general resumption of work shall take place as soon as possible according to the circumstances prevailing at each of the works; fourth, no victimization shall take place on either side."

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative Labor quarters that the Electrical Trade unions are none too popu-

lar with other unions; the engineers and mechanics have so frequently found themselves thrown out of work by this union walking out without notice and leaving electrically driven machine tools idle, that engineering unions have lost patience and no longer have sympathy with the electricians, and are unwilling to support them, hence the present conciliatory attitude displayed by the electricians.

Clyde Arbitration

As to the Clyde shipping dispute, Sir David Shackleton, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labor, has once again displayed his ability in pouring oil on troubled waters by guiding the negotiations between representatives of the Boiler Makers Society and the National Amalgamated Union of Labor regarding the dispute of plates and helpers in the Clyde shipbuilding yards to a peaceful solution. As a result, the Shipbuilding Employers Federation and the unions interested have agreed to submit the matter in dispute to the industrial court of arbitration. Lockout notices have been withdrawn and the men now out on strike have resumed work. The dispute arises over the interpretation of the raise in wages award by the industrial court.

CANADIAN APPEAL FOR THE TARIFF

Medicine Hat Manufacturers Argue Before Tariff Commission for Continuing Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Arguments in favor of continuance of tariff protection were offered by manufacturers to the Tariff Commission, in session at Medicine Hat, on Friday afternoon. No statement was presented on behalf of the farmers, who expect their views to be presented at Calgary.

Charles Pratt, chairman of the local Manufacturers Association, pointed out that Alberta has considerable manufacturing interests. In 1905, the Province had only 97 manufacturing establishments employing five hands or more; today the establishments total 1554.

The capital invested increased in the same time from \$6,000,000 to between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000; the employees from under 2000 to over 15,000. Alberta industries provide a steadily increasing market for the primary products of Alberta and other parts of Canada. For raw material, she turns to other provinces. British Columbia supplies lumber, Saskatchewan clay, Ontario steel. Possibilities for the manufacturers are unlimited, but were it not for the tariff, manufacturers would not be established and Alberta would have to turn to outside sources for manufactured articles.

Medicine Hat Industries

Medicine Hat manufacturers represent an investment of over \$6,000,000; they produce goods valued at \$14,000,000, and provide a living for 20,000 people. The Redcliffe industries are capitalized at \$27,000,000. Withdrawal of tariff protection would, the speaker argued, force these out of business. The district has had four "lean" years. Winter employment in the manufacturing enabled the farmers to carry on.

Illustrating the experience of local industries generally, the speaker concluded by giving details of his own stoneware business. Despite the great advantage of natural gas, he said, had it not been for the tariff his company would never have considered the project of manufacturing stoneware articles in Medicine Hat. Aided by protection, he had been able to displace the United States' products in western Canada to a large extent.

He appealed for continued protection at not less than the present level to give his industry the opportunity to increase its output and reduce the unit costs by extending the sale of products in Canada to offset the disadvantages of manufacturing here, as compared with plants in the United States.

Twenty per cent protection for tractor manufacturers in Canada was recommended by J. E. Davies, president of a foundry concern, whose company is prepared to produce tractors. The tractor market in western Canada is shared by 53 or more manufacturers, mostly in the United States. Were protection withheld, his company would be under several disadvantages as compared with the United States companies. In Canada production costs are higher than in the United States and the Canadian tractor market is therefore cut by foreign competition.

Imports from Abroad

According to official trade records, from February 18, 1918, to May 13, 1920, over 25,000 tractors were imported into Canada from the United States duty free. The manufacture of these machines in Canada would have provided employment for more than 5000 men during that period, at the high wages paid to skilled mechanics. The policy of protection would develop tractor manufacturing and other allied industries, and the basis of taxation would be broadened. The excess profit tax was described as an impediment to the development of manufacturing and as encouraging indiscriminate waste, in a paper read by J. B. Swan, who claimed that, if the tax continues to take a large part of the excess profit in good years, a few poor years will bankrupt the manufacturers.

RUMANIA FILES RATIFICATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department is advised that Rumania has deposited its ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, bringing the number of signatories of the treaty which have deposited their ratifications up to 26.

MR. HARDING WARNS AGAINST HYPHENISM

Republican Candidate Tells Naturalized Citizens That "Meddling Abroad" Tends to Forgetfulness of "America First"

MARION, Ohio—Americanism, its meaning to the naturalized citizen and the dangers of a hyphenated citizenship were discussed in an address delivered on Saturday to delegations of naturalized citizens by Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican presidential candidate.

The delegations, comprising several hundred, came from New York State, Chicago, Cleveland, and cities of the northwest.

While declaring that "it is not possible and ought not to be expected that Americans of foreign birth shall stifle love for kinsfolk in the lands from which they came," the Senator asserted that "we are unalterably against any present or future hyphenated Americanism."

Touching upon foreign relations the Senator declared that "nothing helpful has come from the willful assumption to direct the affairs of Europe," but that, "on the contrary, the mistaken policy of interference has broken the drawstrings of good sense and spilled bad counsel and bad manners all over the world."

"Meddling abroad," he asserted, "tends to make Americans forget that they are Americans and to arouse the old bitter feelings of race or former nationality, or foreign ancestry, in the hearts of those who ought never be forced to turn their heads away from undivided loyalty and interest given to 'America first.'"

Warning against hyphenism, Senator Harding asserted that "the interest of Marion County Knights of Pythias, of which he is a member, and gave a brief talk on 'fraternism.' He said he not only believed in fraternity of citizenship, but a fraternity of nations, but that in playing America's role caution should be exercised. He alluded to efforts to have America accept a mandate over Armenia and said: 'While I want America to do its share, I do not want somebody else across the sea to tell us what to do or how to do it.' He declared France and England had withdrawn their troops from Armenia in an effort to force America to accept a mandate, but asserted that America would do everything for Armenia except involve America 5000 miles away 'and plant the sons of this republic there in the gateway between the Orient and the Occident to involve us in every conflict of the Old World.'"

Haiti Policy Defended

State and Navy Departments Reply to Senator Harding's Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department on Saturday replied to the attack made by Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for President, on the policy of the Administration regarding Haiti and San Domingo.

Article X, Senator Harding had alleged, would transfer the warring power in practice from the Congress to the President, adding that the choice of the people lay between the Constitution and the Covenant. He asserted that "through the usurpation by the executive of powers scrupulously withheld by the Constitution," the United States was now at war with "our neighbors to the south."

"True, we know little of the conduct of these wars of 'occupation' and the imposition of laws upon our helpless neighbors. The censorship is no less strict than it was during the secret conferences and conspiracies in Paris. Congress has not been informed. The people are kept in ignorance," said Mr. Harding.

"Practically all we know now is that thousands of native Haitians have been killed by American marines, and that many of our own gallant men have sacrificed their lives at the behest of an executive department in order to establish laws drafted by an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to secure a vote in the League, and to continue at the point of the bayonet a military domination, which at this moment requires the presence of no less than 3000 of our armed men on that foreign soil."

Disregard of Facts Charged

The highest officials of the State Department attributed the attack to wanton disregard of facts and a desire to injure the Administration without caring to know whether the charges were true and without hesitating to injure the United States.

The United States is carrying out in Haiti and San Domingo, it was said, a practice of the Monroe Doctrine that was advocated by President Roosevelt, a practice in which other nations would engage if the United States did not, for the protection of their nationals and of their nationals' interests. America went into those countries, it was declared, upon invitation, and will come out when the need of the presence of American forces ceases.

Senator Harding's utterances were deplored also on the ground that they supported the agitation in some Central and South American countries

carried on by extreme critics of the United States.

The Secretary of the Navy made the following statement regarding the report of the part that the marines have played in Haiti:

"Before Senator Harding's statement was made, I had directed Gen. George Barnett, under whose direction the marine forces operated from the day the first marines reached Haiti on July 31, 1915, until his retirement as commandant of the Marine Corps on June 30, 1920, to furnish a full report of the operations of the marines in Haiti. This will be given to the public as soon as it is ready."

Favorable Report

"In the early part of 1917 I sent General Barnett to Haiti and San Domingo to make a visit of inspection and to report from first hand knowledge conditions there and the service of all kinds rendered by the marines. Upon his return in April, 1917, he reported that what the marines had done in Haiti made him prouder than ever of the corps, that they had repelled the attacks of the bandits with firmness but with no semblance of resentment, had preserved order under trying conditions, and were actuated by a spirit of helpfulness and kindness to those people, and the improvements effected by the marines had been most gratifying. His report now in preparation will detail the few acts that called for discipline and punishment."

"Several weeks ago I directed the new commandant of the Marine Corps to make a similar trip both to Haiti and San Domingo, to go thoroughly into any allegations or statements reflecting upon the actions of marines, to take action against any who might have violated the letter or spirit of the instructions from the Navy Department, and to make full report. He has visited nearly every part of the island, given a thorough sifting of all alleged wrongs, and upon his return a report will be made public."

CANDIDATES FOR FRENCH PRESIDENT

Success of the Premier's Foreign Policy Causes Universal Demand for His Candidature

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—It now appears decided that the Versailles assembly will take place even earlier than was first thought probable. Thursday has been given as the day of the meeting, and, as Parliament is called for Tuesday, it is obvious that the choice of the new President is being hastened.

In political circles, everybody now believes that if Alexander Millerand, the Premier, is really reluctant to accept the presidency, the reluctance will be overcome on Tuesday. Newspapers practically unanimously urge him to consent, and certainly he is the only man who could unite an overwhelming majority of enthusiastic votes.

After the long period, in which his power seemed to crumble every week, the success of his Polish policy has made him the hero of almost all French parties. England was about to make peace with Russia, Warsaw was about to fall, Poland was advised to surrender, when Mr. Millerand sent General Weygand to the assistance of Poland, and at the risk of breaking the Franco-British alliance, recognized General Wrangel.

This policy, at the time, seemed wild, and disaster was feared. But the re-establishment of the Polish situation and the doubtful case of the Bolsheviks are attributed to the solid statesmanship of Mr. Millerand. For the moment, then, he is at the height of his popularity, and if the current of opinion does not carry him to the Elysée any other candidate will be accepted without the smallest enthusiasm.

Charles Jonnart is being shown to be unsuitable on various grounds, and Raoul Peret, president of the Chamber of Deputies, is the only other serious candidate, but is found too young. Mr. Millerand still refuses to give his consent, but great demonstrations are being prepared in Parliament and already his decision is weakening.

A conversation with a deputy who voted against Mr. Millerand at the last division in the Chamber is typical. "I was wrong," he said. "There is only one possible candidate. Mr. Millerand has significance abroad; he is the man who has replaced France in the first rank of the world powers."

AUSTRALIAN PLANS FOR DEFENSE STATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria (Sunday)—Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defense, today announced the government's defense proposals. Briefly they are as follows:

Voluntary enlistment is revised. The army will comprise two divisions of light horse, four divisions of infantry, and three brigades to be capable of union for a fifth division. The peace establishment will be 130,000. Divisional commanders will have complete responsibility for operations of war. Youths under 18 will have 10 weeks' training and four training years, and all citizen forces eight days' training this year. Boys of 14 to 18 years will be given work mainly of physical and recreational nature, and will have athletic kits served out to them instead of ordinary uniforms.

The basis of universal training is retained, and this, says Mr. Pearce, is equitable, and experience had shown that it could be applied to military needs. By defending Australia with soldiers who are also citizens, the government believes that it is correctly interpreting the will of the people.

CLOSE OF CANADIAN LABOR CONFERENCE

Significant Feature of Trades and Labor Congress Has Been the Paramount Influence Maintained by the Conservatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, at its closing session yesterday, expressed disapproval of Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, of the Hon. Walter Rollo, Provincial Minister of Labor, and of the Ontario Government in general, for their conduct of affairs at the Welland and Chippewa power development works. The work of the commission appointed by the government to investigate conditions was criticized, particularly for not granting Labor's demand for an eight-hour day and working conditions and pay similar to those prevailing in the district.

Sir Adam Beck, under whose jurisdiction the work is being carried on, was qualified as an enemy to Labor and unfriendly to the workmen's aims. Mr. Rollo was criticized for failing to establish Labor's claim in the controversy, and the government was charged with breaking faith by failing to appoint a Labor representative to the commission when a vacancy occurred.

Sir Adam Beck Opposed

Attention was drawn to the fact that, when the workers had insisted on the eight-hour day, Sir Adam Beck had declared that, if the demands of Labor were granted, he would resign because the development scheme could not be carried on under Labor's proposed regulations. "Let him resign, then," was the attitude of many delegates to the congress. It was charged that Sir Adam had placed many special agents on the canal works to keep agents away from the organized workers.

The president of the congress, Tom Moore, also charged the newspapers of the province with putting Labor in the light of being hostile to public ownership, which he declared was not true. Resolutions calling on the Ontario Government to remedy working and wage conditions on the power development works were passed.

The congress also adopted a resolution favoring state insurance in connection with the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.

Discussion of the Dominion Industrial Disputes Act also featured the closing sessions. The congress passed a resolution "That the act be extended to all industries on the question of application of either an organization involved, an employer, or a municipality; providing that the compulsory strikes restraining the right to strike, pending decision of the arbitration board, be eliminated, and the act so amended as to preserve the full liberty of workers and employers during the sitting of the board."

Disputes Act Discussed

The committee also recommended that the convention review the operations of the act and reach a position that would enable the congress' executive to act clearly in the interests of the majority of the organized earners, and that the executive be instructed to draft suggested amendments. This was carried. One of the suggested amendments will be that the compulsory arbitration clause and the one forbidding strikes until after an effort had been made to settle difficulties, be withdrawn. It was felt that these clauses enable the employers to fortify themselves in a dispute at the expense of the workmen who have the grievance.

The congress adjourned yesterday afternoon. This year's meeting was declared a triumph for the conservative element. It is overwhelmingly plain that the congress is for gaining its ends by means of the constituted authority of the ballot box. The defeat of the radical element is expressed in resolutions on Ireland and Russia, and the upholding of the moderate executive indicates the purpose of the majority. So careful was the congress of the propaganda of the One Big Union and the destructiveness of that group, that almost every attempt at constitutional changing was disposed of with short shrift, even the logical resolution for proportional representation, which is one of the principal planks of the Independent Labor Party of Canada.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario—The efforts of men in the ranks of Canadian Labor to sway the Trades and Labor congress of the Dominion from its previously stated position on the question of self-determination for Ireland, failed on Saturday when the congress decided that the Toronto resolution advocating an Irish republic be not concurred in. The Toronto resolution was one of those which reached the congress late and was admitted "on sufferance." The committee on resolutions advised against it, and the vote was overwhelmingly adverse.

Strenuous addresses by John Thompson and other delegates of Montreal failed to move the convention. W. J. Jeffrey of Winnipeg pointed out that it was not within the proper province of the congress to discuss what Great Britain should or should not do with Ireland.

A resolution asking aid in the propagation of plans for the nationalization of industry and close affiliation with Labor parties in other countries for this purpose did not meet with the favor of the committee on resolutions and their recommendation was accepted by the congress. The

resolution was fathered by James Simpson of Toronto and asked a contribution of \$5000 toward the propaganda.

Salaries of the president and secretary were increased by \$1500 and \$500, respectively, making them \$5000 and \$2000.

STATE CONVENTION OF REPUBLICANS

Massachusetts Platform Indorses National Party Declaration—League Attacked

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Republican state convention on Saturday unanimously adopted the platform drawn up by the committee on resolutions, read by John L. Bates, former Governor of Massachusetts. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, attacked the League of Nations, which he named as the issue which caused Democrats in Maine to vote "as Americans."

The convention indorses the platform adopted by the Republican national convention, including its declaration in regard to the League of Nations; revision of the tariff "as soon as conditions shall make it necessary, for the preservation of the home market to American Labor"; a "friendly but firm policy toward Mexico that shall insure respect for the American flag and protection of the rights of American citizens"; the Transportation Act passed by the Republican Congress; revision of the estimates for government expenditure as insisted upon by Congress; a national executive budget; promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine; exclusion of undesirable immigrants; such national legislation as "shall protect the suffrage of the colored citizens and insure to them the enjoyment of all rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States"; removal of legal obstacles preventing women from holding any elective public office, independent naturalization of married women so that American women resident in the United States will not lose their rights by marriage to aliens, equal representation of men and women in all political committees, and representation of women in the Department of Labor made obligatory and not optional; bank credits to farmers for financing their operations during the growing season, improvement of the law on cooperative associations; greater state aid to education, equalization of educational opportunities and improvement of higher standards of training for teachers and by the raising of the minimum salary; revision and extension of rent and housing laws; increased storage facilities for coal throughout New England; revision of the system of nomination for public office, and legislation giving cities and towns power to operate cooperative street railway lines.

The Real Estate Board offers some constructive proposals, among which are: the exemption of new housing construction from the present rent laws, "now harassing the landlords"; the total exemption of mortgage interest from the state income tax and an indirect subsidy for the savings and loan associations. In addition the board asks for a law "providing that the presumption that a 25 per cent increase is excessive shall not apply to the releasing or leasing of premises, as to which a prior lease for two years or more shall expire on or before October 1, 1921."

The board does not want the present housing laws extended to cover business structures and declares that any attempt to fix rents on net income not only would be unconstitutional but would further retard building.

Charges by Tenants

In the meanwhile charges are being made by tenants that a last-minute gouging is being perpetrated by some landlords, who are increasing rents exorbitantly right up to the time of the opening of the extraordinary session. Charges have been made by Samuel Untermeyer, New York attorney, that a criminal conspiracy exists whereby the prices of building materials are maintained at fictitious levels. He recommends that savings banks and life insurance companies be compelled to lend on real estate mortgages to a

MORE DWELLINGS IMMEDIATE NEED

Regulation of Rentals Alone Will Not Solve Housing Problem. Say Students of Situation—Enactment of New Laws Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Extraordinary interest attends the special session of the New York State Legislature, which will open today for the purpose of enacting legislation to meet the critical housing situation.

On one point almost every one agrees: that the convening of the Legislature will not be justified unless the measures enacted permit and encourage the immediate building of additional dwelling houses, that regulation of the rentals charged by landlords will not solve the problem.

"Any attempt to solve the housing problem without providing additional housing will defeat itself," seems to be the consensus of opinion all the way down, or up, the line of proposals, recommendations and solutions that have come from Republican, Democratic and Socialist politicians; by labor leaders, tenants, landlords, officeholders, officers, judges, lawyers, bankers, builders, economists and experts of every variety.

Solutions Proposed

Spice to the Legislature's proceedings will be added by the participation in the discussion of the five re-elected Socialist assemblymen ousted at the regular session, but returned again Thursday. It may be authoritatively said that the five Socialists will press more vigorously than ever their solution of the problem. This solution has been summarized by Justice Panken, the lone Socialist judge in the east, who said:

"The solution is that the state should step in, or the municipalities should be permitted to step in and build homes for the people, and rent them directly to the people. It is a new proposal, but it is the only one that will solve the problem effectively."

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substantially larger percentage. Governor Smith will take action on Mr. Untermeyer's charges and recommendations, he has been quoted as saying.

Even if the Legislature enacts measures that will stimulate building, sufficient housing accommodation cannot be supplied within 12 months to fill the growing need. Therefore, the proposals of those who are advocating the turning over for housing purposes of all schoolhouses, firehouses, police stations and public buildings of different kinds that can be dispensed with through greater concentration are receiving more than casual attention. Not only must something be done to relieve the situation, it is admitted, but something must be done quickly.

SERIOUS STATE OF GERMAN FINANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The serious financial crisis which Germany is now passing through causes concern to the authorities. While not necessarily connected with it, the startling collapse in the German exchange has helped the general public to appreciate the gravity of the existing situation and the need for hard work and personal economy if it is to be overcome.

The Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, threatens to resign unless other members of the cabinet help him to put the country's financial house in order. The railway workers, ignoring the fact that the deficit on the railways this year will reach many millions of marks, are clamoring for higher wages, and other government employees propose to follow their example. The Finance Minister declares that no further taxation is possible, and, in a long published document, says that, even if money could be raised to meet Germany's international needs, the allied peacemakers at Versailles compel her to be a frivolous bankrupt.

BOMB INCIDENT IS BEFORE GRAND JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The September grand jury, beginning today, will hold continuous morning and afternoon sessions, if possible, until the identity of the criminals responsible for the Wall Street bombing has been ascertained. The grand jury will have the aid of the officials and experts engaged on the different angles of investigation of the outrage.

Detectives and uniformed officers were placed Saturday and yesterday at or near the homes of prominent financiers, and at such places as Bellevue Hospital, the main electrical plant of the New York Edison Company, the plant of the Consolidated Gas Company and at regimental armories.

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Diverse treatments and ingenious applications characterize these tailor-made frock modes. Featured are simple types void of all embellishment or elaborate with colored wool embroidery, Spanish cutwork embroidery, steel bead motifs, patent leather threading, nail head studs, bead and metal stitchery, sampler embroidery, and each one an individualized creation; developed in tricotine, Poirer Twill, veldyne and duvetyne.



THE WINDOW
of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Queen of the Karuahs

While the Prince of Wales was touring in New South Wales his train stopped at a country station. He noticed an aboriginal woman dressed in European clothes and wearing a gilt and red plush crown on her head. It was royalty waiting to greet royalty. The Negro woman was the Queen of the Karuahs tribe of Negroes. She had intended to walk 40 miles to the station to meet the Prince, but kindly residents motored her to West Maitland. The Queen of the Karuahs bowed gravely in response to the Prince's greeting. Beside her stood a young Australian soldier, her son, who had served gallantly in the war. The Prince of the Karuahs had no reason to complain that the royal visitor from Britain failed to honor his mother or himself. The badge of the trenches on the breast of the son made the gilt and plush crown a thing of paths.

Walnut Trees in Quebec

No one in Canada in his time did more for the cause of forestry than Sir Henri Gustave Joly de Lotbiniere, who was a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Cabinet at Ottawa, and still later Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

According to Sir Henri's grandson, Maj. Alain Joly de Lotbiniere, in the Canadian Forestry Journal, Sir Henri set out a black walnut plantation upon his seignior at Point Paton in Quebec, 37 years ago, to test whether this tree could equal the growth of the native species.

Sir Henri wrote of the black walnut: "It is a beautiful tree; on the markets of Europe the value of its lumber is about equal to that of mahogany. It grows more rapidly than either pine or spruce. It begins to yield nuts when about 12 years old, and these nuts mature even as far north as Quebec, and produce vigorous young trees."

Maj. Joly de Lotbiniere reports the success of his grandfather's experiment. The average diameter of the trees planted in the lee of a hill is seven inches, while those in the open have a diameter of only four inches. Taking the age of the plantation as 37 years, the diameter growth of the former would be one inch in five years. In other words, the trees in the lee of the hill grew almost twice as fast as those in the open. Protection from the wind is the keynote to success in planting black walnut in a northern climate, and Maj. Joly de Lotbiniere adds: "The black walnut can compare very favorably in growth with our native Canadian species, and when you consider its value from a commercial point of view, especially for use in the construction of aeroplane propellers, you will agree with me, I am sure, that he who plants this tree has the future of his country at heart. For although he may not himself always taste the fruit of his labor, those who follow him will without a doubt rejoice in the good fortune he has bequeathed to them."

The Forests of the Tung Ling

From wall to wall, whoever gets permission to visit the Tung Ling in China may travel about a hundred miles, and within the wall are forests, mountains, villages, and the magnificent tombs of Manchu emperors. The dynasty is gone, but the great park still belongs to the Manchus, and some member of that once powerful court is always in residence. But within the walls also a change is taking place that some day China will probably regret.

Roy Chapman Andrews, associate curator of mammals at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, has been visiting the Tung Ling to obtain specimens of animal and bird life that is becoming rare in North China, and comments in Asia on the wanton destruction of the forest now going on in this wonderful Manchu park.

"Thousands of great trees," he says, "were lying in a ruin of charred and blackened trunks," and where trees had been the farmers were busily preparing the land for cultivation. To increase the agricultural acreage the woodland was being swept away with no thought of the value of the trees, and although North China has very little timber, tracts of forest were being recklessly burnt: in one case a whole hillside had been care-

lessly set on fire by a farmer burning brush to clear a small farm. The expropriation of the American traveler merely surprised the farmer. "He had not the faintest idea," says Mr. Andrews, "that burning up that beautiful forest was in the slightest degree reprehensible. . . . Land, whether it be on a hill or in a valley, was made to grow crops, and to be cultivated by Chinese farmers."

So, for lack of the foresight that is nowadays called "conservation," the Tung Ling is on the way to be treeless, and a spot that may be described as one of the most beautiful in all China is likely to become commonplace, to say nothing of becoming comparatively less valuable. As similar things have happened in other countries, it is probable enough that the Chinese Government will let the destruction go on, and then wish too late that it had purchased the mountains and forests of the Tung Ling from their Manchu owners and made the place, which is less than 100 miles from Peking, a national park.

Adam Street, Tangier

The Drifter in The New York Nation tells a tale at the expense of the servants of diplomatic prestige. He repeats a story that has been going the rounds about Tangier and an international commission. Some years ago, it seems, the commission was created to name the streets of the city, and debated the matter for many months.

The British representative proposed Shakespeare, the French delegate Racine, and the Spanish member Cervantes. Time rolled by but each delegate remained firm, unwilling to cede a point that would involve any loss of prestige for his country. Finally an appeal was made to some neutral, one of whom, with a flash of genius, suggested Adam. It was agreed. Adam seemed an individual at once eminent and sufficiently international to wound nobody's pride and satisfy all demands. So they had a metal plate made with the name and bore it forth ceremoniously to name the street. Arrived at the principal corner, they were about to affix the plate when they looked up—and discovered a sign there already which said "Via Garibaldi." The Italians had named the street a year or so previously, and the designation had been known to and accepted by all the population except the international commission. According to last reports, the latter body had retired to its chambers, to resume its discussion of the claims of Shakespeare, Racine, and Cervantes, with a view to picking out a name for the second most important street.

KANSAS ONE-MAN RAILROAD

The latest effort to offer help to the one-man railroad in Kansas has met with failure. Rudolph Myers has been building a railroad for 13 years and has 12 miles of it completed. The road starts at Jetmore, in Hodgeman county and is heading in the direction of Garden City, in Finney County, about 40 miles away.

The Chamber of Commerce of Garden City sent a committee to see Myers some days ago. They had authority to offer substantial aid for the early completion of his railroad. Garden City wants the line built for it will pay a rich community now without railroad accommodations. The committee found Myers unwilling to meet the Garden City delegation.

For 13 years Myers has been willing to talk politics or upon any other subject except that of his railroad. He appeared in Jetmore with four mules and a grading outfit. He bought a mile of right of way near Jetmore and started grading his railroad. When he had that mile graded he bought another mile and graded that. He paid cash for everything. He paid cash for the land, pays cash for food and feed and repairs. Where he gets his money no one knows. He always deposits cash in the bank and when he has bills to pay draws out the cash and pays the bills. In the 13 years he has been at work on his railroad he has earned money only once and that was for grading some of the Jetmore streets. He formerly worked for several railroads as a construction foreman and contractor. He was reared in northeast Kansas and has many relatives there.

The railroad is being built without the aid of surveys or other engineering data. When Myers needs some more right of way he "steps off" what he desires and then asks the owner how much money will be needed to acquire the title. When the negotiations are completed Myers pays the bill in cash and takes a deed.

The road is almost a straight line for the entire 12 miles. The few curves are properly banked and the grade is as level as a floor, 14 feet wide at the top and with standard slopes to fill and cuts and standard drainage. There is one cut through a hill 14 feet deep and two long fills on each side 8 to 12 feet high. Proper gages for bridges and culverts are all left and the grade is so built that it does not wash under ordinary rains.

How Myers is able to build the grade so perfectly is the marvel of engineers who have seen it and who know that no stakes are set and no levels run. Myers has been questioned about it but never explains his secret.

No ties or rails have ever been laid and none ever purchased for the one-man railroad. No bridge timbers have ever been purchased. Myers has often said he would finish the road when he got the grading completed,

"PLUM'S" VICTORY AT LORDS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I wonder if in the whole history of cricket a more remarkable match has been played in England than that which finished on August 31 in the triumph of Middlesex. It was no ordinary match from the start. On it depended the championship of county cricket. If Middlesex could beat Surrey they were champions but if Surrey defeated Middlesex the winners were Lancashire. Never has there been such a crowd at Lords historic ground. Not even for a test match between England and Australia.

When play opened Saturday morning there was hardly a vacant seat in any of the stands, and after the luncheon interval there was no vacant seat anywhere, not even on the triangular brickwork that surmounts the clock facing the pavilion. People crowded in and sat down on the grass, 10, 20 deep in places, even in front of the sacred pavilion where they have never lain before.

At 3 o'clock the great spaces at Lords were so full and the boundaries had been encroached upon to such an extent that the order was given to close the gates and thousands were turned away. From the top of the pavilion where I sat it was truly an extraordinary sight. The great expanse of green turf surrounded by eager faces, and in the middle 15 men in white. Two at the wickets. The two umpires in their long white coats and the 11 good men of Surrey in the field.

Cricket to anyone but a Britisher appears a dull game. I have often wondered why. But then I am an Englishman. They say it is "slow." Perhaps it is. But to me and to thousands of others of my race there is interest in every moment of it. Even when few runs are made, watch the bowling. See the ball curve, swerve, twist and kick. See how the batsman is going to deal with each ball as it comes to him. Dull! Perhaps we are a dull nation. We have often been accused of being so, but I don't think that even a foreigner could have remained unmoved by the finish of that match at Lords.

Bernhardt on Cricket There is an old story of Sarah Bernhardt, who was taken to Lords by a friend to see our national pastime. After having watched the game for some time, she was asked how she liked it, and exclaimed, "Ah! C'est triste. La Crquette." A few days later she went to the country and encountered a man with a scythe mowing the grass. "Ah," she said, "aujourd'hui la crquette." Perhaps that expresses it. No one but an Englishman appreciates the fascination of cricket. I wonder if Bernhardt would have said the same of baseball. Perhaps she does not care for games.

The pavilion was full of men famous in their day as cricketers. Down in the corner of the front was a bath-chair and in it one of the greatest giants of the past, and beside him sat a celebrated peer who for many years had captained one of the best county elevens. They all looked on and criticized and praised. And lived again the struggles of years gone by. Why were they all here? Was it just to see this all-important match? Not altogether. There was another even more important matter in hand. We were all saying "Good-by" to "Plum" Warner.

He is known affectionately to thousands of Englishmen as "Plum." A funny name, you will say—his name is Pelham Warner. Say Pelham quickly and you will see how he got the name of "Plum," and it has stuck to him through his 31 years of cricket.



Photograph by Central News, London
When Hitch bowled

He made his first appearance at Lords 31 years ago, and in the first innings on Saturday he made top score—79.

Not only that, but when things were looking bad for Middlesex—three wickets down for 27 runs—he stopped the rot. He was slow in making his runs, but they could not get him out. He let the others make the runs, but he saved his side. His slowness was justified by the result.

Hitch's Wonderful Catch

There was wonderful incident that first day. Lee hit a ball hard to square leg. We all looked to the boundary to see where it would pitch but it was not to be seen. Then Hitch quietly threw it on the ground. It was miraculously—he had caught it. There was another delightful time when Stevens, the boy cricketer, joined Warner and runs came merrily. Together they made things very troublesome for Surrey. A delightful player Stevens, destined some day to be a Fry or even a Grace. Well, the first day ended, without any end to the innings of Middlesex. And all the old critics went home shaking their heads and wondering if "Plum" had done the right thing. "A whole day and one innings not finished. They can't win now you know, old man. There isn't time." On the Monday morning the Middlesex men "hit like blazes" and "Plum"

was bowled. Oh! how we all cheered as he came in. He had made many bigger scores but never had he heard bigger cheering. Middlesex all out 268.

Then a short interval and we looked round the ground to find the crowd almost as big as on Saturday. In the afternoon there was little to choose between the numbers of people present. Perhaps it is only holiday time that does it, or are we taking work too lightly in England? No! It was the championship and "Plum." Surrey came in—I will not dwell upon their innings as I want to talk about the last day of the match, the day that will never be forgotten in the history of cricket. Hobbs, the great Hobbs, failed. He had failed several times lately, but Sandham played a fine innings and carried out his bat for 167. I must tell you of the Surrey captain's innings, long, lean, dark Fender, the



Photograph by Central News, London
Warner leads off for the last time

idol of the Surrey crowd. A great sportsman. He is a hitter and he hit. Durston was bowling and Fender dismissed the first five balls of the over to the boundary—20 runs in five strokes. How the thousands of us laughed and cheered. He was only in for a few minutes for 30 runs.

At 341 Surrey declared their innings closed and Skeet and Lee came in for Middlesex and played out time.

"Plum" in a New Role

On Tuesday morning. Alas! I was not there. But when I arrived 199 runs were on the scoring board and Lee and Skeet were not out. They had lashed and hit, and hit and lashed up 199 runs. They continued the same process after lunch, when the partnership came to an end, and then the others came in and took risks, and hit and hit. At last "Plum" appeared. He had put in all the sloggers before he, "the slow player," appeared upon the scene. But "Plum" appeared in a new rôle. The first ball bowled to him went to the boundary for 4 and the crowd cheered. At the other wicket was Stevens. Oh! how they hit, and how "Plum" ran. He ran till he could run no more, and then suddenly and dramatically he declared the innings closed.

Middlesex had made 316 and with three hours' play ahead of them had to make 243 to equal, 244 to win. Not by any means an impossible task. But "Plum" took the sporting chance. As he said to me, "We must get 250 ahead, put them in and take the gloves off."

Hobbs and Sandham came in and the supporters of Middlesex felt that if fate were kind there was just a chance. But Hobbs was cautious, and that was no good to anybody. It was a fight to a finish, but it must be a finish. A win for Surrey was a fine thing; a win for Middlesex a triumph.

Fortunately Hobbs was soon out for 10 and Howell came in—Howell, the cautious. The man who could keep his wicket up for hours without scoring a run. But here was a new Howell. A little man made of springs, who hit at every ball that was bowled. A true sportsman. Out to win, to make runs, to beat the clock, to get Surrey home. How little we know, any of us, what we can do until we try. He had never before hit as he hit on Tuesday. But, alas, it was a short-lived triumph. He fell a victim to Stevens. And then Shepherd came in and runs came steadily.

The Jonah Leaves

A man told me today that though he wanted badly to stay and see it out, he had a feeling that his presence there was unlucky for Middlesex. So he left the ground and as he mounded his bus he heard a great roar of cheering. It was the roar that greeted the dismissal of Sandham. He thought of returning, longing to return. But he said to himself, "No, if I go back Surrey will make many more runs." And he went on home.

Inside the ground, the supporters of Middlesex said, "This is better, we may do it after all." There was one little incident that I must record. Hendren—of the merry face, the long body and the short legs, legs that twinkle, legs that seem to make the long body fly, the wonderful bat and the marvelous fielder—dropped a catch in the long field. I was sitting next to a distinguished colonel, also a cricketer. I think all his decorations won in the great war would have been cheerfully

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abandoned had he been permitted to make a century in the match we were witnessing.

"Poor little Hendren," he said, "What a terrible thing for him." I said, "What a terrible thing for his side." "Oh no," he replied, "it's much worse for him. He will never forgive himself. Once in India I was fielding and 'Ranji' was batting. After he had made two, I missed a catch in the long field and he made 180 not out. I have never forgiven myself."

I hope Hendren will forgive himself, for the batsman only made a few more runs.

Surrey Collapses After the dismissal of Sandham excitement became intense. Was it possible to win? Then Surrey, as they have done before, collapsed. The last five wickets fell in rapid succession and Middlesex had won. The players made a dash for the Pavilion, but the crowd was after them. Most of them got safely in, but Warner, who was out in the long field, was caught by his admirers, and lifted shoulder high, and carried to the Pavilion.

There was a scene of wild enthusiasm and loud cries for a speech from Warner. After a time he appeared on the balcony surrounded by the amateurs of his side, triumphant, still in his harlequin cap of many colors, the cap which he has worn for so many years and which has identified him on so many memorable occasions.

He made his final speech to thousands. I don't know whether many of them could hear what he said but they seemed to like every word. And when, very nearly overcome by emotion, he said, "My heart is too—too—" he was prompted by a thousand voices with "full." I don't know whether he meant that but he said something quite different and rather foolish. He told us it was the greatest day of his life and so no doubt it was. It was one of the greatest of mine.

We all went home and told our wives and sisters and sons and daughters how unlucky they were not to have been there, and some agreed and some disagreed and so it is all at an end. But Middlesex are champions and "Plum" has played his last county match. Once again he will appear in his many-colored cap when he captains his beloved county against the rest, a little later, at the Oval. Whatever happens then does not matter. The championship is won and in the opinion of many would not have been won but for Pelham Warner.

THE MANDARIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"Sir," said he in his suave manner, peering sideways at me through tortoiseshell rimmed glasses, "there it no road!" Whereat he took another sip from the little china bowl, and went on chewing dried snufflower seeds, blowing the husks all over the floor from between his teeth.

"Yang ta-jen, I have seen the natives coming over with big loads of 'huang-lin' from that direction. I will go back with them in a few days."

The mandarin looked at his finger nails and spread his velvet-booted feet more widely; for a moment his expressionless face broke into a bland smile, which was quickly checked.

"Ah, sir, they are wild men." He clasped and unclasped his long fingers. "Of course they can cross the mountains; we do not go there; they are bad men." The drooping sleeves of his richly embroidered gown now formed muffs for his hands, and beneath its ample folds, on the floor, was placed a small earthenware pot of glowing charcoal. Thus he sat enveloped in a hot air bath. Outside snow clung to the dull conifers. Another silence ensued. The mandarin, leaning over to his secretary, a craggy-faced Chinaman who was writing in a book, spoke to him in a low voice. The man nodded as he continued to write the intricate characters with ease and rapidity; he used a camel hair brush which he dipped from time to time in lamp black rubbed up with water on a gray stone, the characters being dexterously painted in vertical columns.

Again silence fell in the little bare room of the "yamen." The two men seated on either side of the square table against the wall below the dais shuffled their feet. There was some whispering going on among the knot of retainers and idlers who leaned against the doorpost in the courtyard below. Framed in the outer doors which stood open, one just glimpsed

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A NOON-HOUR MINSTREL

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In the short, criss-cross streets of the neighborhood the sun beat steadily. Three ancient chestnut trees stood somber guard over the scrap of park diagonally across from the inclosure that fenced several bulbous gas-houses. The feathery, conical blossoms of them had long since drifted softly to the street to be ground to nothing against gray cobbles by the clapping feet of dray horses. Now, scattered about the tiny patches of grass and the neat gravel walks were the first of the burrs, green, bristling, stealthily hostile to the occasional touch that ever tries to grasp at nature.

Somewhere, mellowed by the barriers of high buildings, a whistle boomed the noon hour. It sounded like a venerable and dignified frog complacent in the rushes at the brink of a pond.

Squealing on its shining steel rail the dull red door to the gas-house yard slid back and spilled forth the noonday clutter of overalled, grimy men. Some of them wore amusing caps made of newspapers and set rakishly on their heads. Others wore cloth caps with the visors pulled over their eyes, and coats slung over their shoulders. They swung bright tin lunch pails or carried paper-wrapped parcels. Bantering remarks flew from one to the other as the men made their way to the bit of a park and scrambled for the few benches or flung themselves down in the cool grass, scornful of the grim "Keep Off the Grass."

Among them was a huge man who lagged a little behind the others. His head was lowered, and his hands empty. He sat down on the grass, a little apart from the others. Under the shadow of a brown felt hat his eyes swept the street with its little valleys and hills of uneven cobbling.

Pluttering around a corner some distance away came a little girl with a cotton frock swinging above bare knees. Her feet were encased only in broken sandals and in one hand she carried a lunch box while the other arm hugged a bottle of milk. Her frock was torn and not too clean. Yet when she reached the group of men her coming was like that of some small, lovely bird. Abstraction fell from her. She went straight to the big, silent man. She put the box into his hands and squatted childishly on her heels while she pried off the bit of pasteboard that sealed the milk bottle.

A silence had fallen among the men as they watched her. She flicked trifling crumbs from her fingers and stood up, quite naturally, in their midst. Then she started to sing. Her childish voice was untutored. She kept to the low notes. She sang, quaintly, bits of old Scottish folk songs, a wispily lullaby, snatches of gamin airs. No one spoke.

Later another whistle boomed. This time it was shrill and imperative. The men scrambled to their feet, hitching up their bagging clothes, clattering the covers on tin pails, crumbling up papers. One ran a light hand over the tousled head of the child and said, briefly, unsimply, "Ter a nice kid," and turned to go with the others. The little girl stood, idly watching them go. A dim smile hovered about her lips. Then she, too, wandered off into the open street.

The gate squealed and closed in the men.

A motor truck shrilled its way past the deserted park.



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STATE'S DRY LAW
DECLARED IN FORCEMassachusetts Court Removes
Obstructions to Cooperation of
State and Municipal Officers
With the Federal Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Prosecution of violators of the prohibition law by the police of Massachusetts is upheld in a decision handed down from the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State, which rules that the laws of the Commonwealth providing for the enforcement of the prohibition law are not abrogated or superseded by the Volstead Act. With this ruling, all obstructions to the cooperation of municipal and state officials with the federal enforcement authorities are swept away, and the trial of many cases pending in the Massachusetts courts is facilitated.

The decision is in a test case concerned with a conviction for the sale of liquor without license in February of this year, after the national prohibition law became effective. The full bench upholds the conviction returned by a superior court jury and, at the same time, establishes a workable interpretation of the application of the state law. The force of recent claims on the part of some police officials that they were legally unable to act against violations of the national law is now vitiated by this definite ruling, and the department heads in several municipalities have already declared that they will immediately inaugurate a campaign against illegal traffic in intoxicants.

Penalties Authorized

According to the Massachusetts law, power is delegated to the state authorities to prosecute and penalize for the sale of liquor containing more than 1 per cent alcoholic content by volume, and it is the validity of this provision, according to Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, who wrote the opinion, that was the single issue. Some of the justices of the full court maintained the position that the Eighteenth Amendment invalidated the state law, but no formal dissenting opinions were made. The decision of the full bench was, therefore, in part "by majority" and in part unanimous.

In reaching its conclusions the court decided that the Supreme Court of the United States has not defined the words "concurrent power" of enforcement delegated to the several states and the Congress by the Eighteenth Amendment. The bench declares, therefore, that "this Commonwealth possesses continuous and independent power to enact legislation actually tending to render efficient, through its executive and judicial departments, the terms of that amendment. Such legislation, in definitions, administrative agencies and penalties, may differ from, but cannot be antagonistic to, the act of Congress."

"If, however, the words 'concurrent power' do not preserve and recognize such ample legislative jurisdiction in the states, they are broad enough in scope to authorize the enactment by the state of statutes whose plain purpose and natural effect is the enforcement of the chief end of the Eighteenth Amendment and not repugnant to or inconsistent with acts of Congress."

Content of Liquor

The fact that the law of the Commonwealth defines the unlawful content of alcohol in liquor as 1 per cent is found invalid on the ground that it is antagonistic to the Volstead Act, wherein the alcoholic content is limited to 1/2 of 1 per cent. "Implied authority," the sale of liquor containing an alcoholic content of between 1/2 of 1 per cent and 1 per cent, the opinion says, is no longer applicable. Exclusive jurisdiction by the federal authorities, however, is retained over liquor containing less than the state figure and more than that of the Volstead Act.

It is not the opinion of the court that the exercise of power by Congress and by the state must be "co-terminous, co-extensive and co-existent," but, rather, that "it may be given different manifestations directed to the accomplishment of the same general purpose." In any instance of collision in the exercise of power in this regard, however, the bench asserts that the state legislation must yield.

"It is conceivable also," the opinion continues, "that a state may forbid under penalty acts not prohibited by the act of Congress. The concurrent power of the states may differ in means adopted, provided it is directed to the enforcement of the amendment. Legislation by the several states appropriately designed to enforce the absolute prohibition declared by the Eighteenth Amendment is not void or inoperative simply because Congress, in performance of the duty cast upon it by that amendment, has defined and prohibited beverages, and has established regulations and penalties concerning them."

Validity of Statutes

"State statutes, recently adopted to putting into execution the inextinguishable mandate against the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage contained in section one of the amendment, by different definitions, regulations and penalties from those contained in the Volstead Act, and not in conflict with the terms of the Volstead Act but in harmony therewith, are valid. Existing laws of that character are not suspended or superseded by the act of Congress."

"The fact that Congress has enacted legislation covering in general the field of national prohibition does not exclude the operation of appropriate state legislation directed to the en-

forcement, by different means, of prohibition within the territory of the state. The power thus reserved to the states must be put forth in aid of the enforcement and not for the obstruction of the dominant purpose of the amendment. It must not be in direct conflict with the act of Congress in the same field. Subject to these limitations, growing out of the nature of our dual system of government, the power of the state is constant, vital, effective and susceptible of continuous exercise."

LABOR SPOKESMAN
DISCUSSES ISSUESSamuel Gompers, in American
Federalist, Declares the Demo-
cratic Candidate Is for Prog-
ress, as Opposing "Normalcy"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Samuel Gompers, who, as president of the American Federation of Labor, has committed that organization to the support of Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio in his candidacy for the presidency, makes much of his declaration that he stands for progress, and draws the deduction that Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate, stands for retrogression. In the leading article of the current American Federationist.

"The two leading candidates for the presidency have defined clearly their attitude toward the great public issues of the day. In a sentence, each has summed up his position," says Mr. Gompers.

"In effect, Senator Harding says, 'Let us return to normalcy.' Governor Cox says, 'I am for progress.' Senator Harding does not use the word 'normalcy,' he speaks of 'normalcy.' The word is obsolete, and so is the condition to which he would return.

"Unquestionably, in the mind of Senator Harding, a return to normal means a return to the conditions that existed before the war—a return to something that is past. Obviously, it is impossible to return to something that is not past."

Platform Cited

Referring to the leading points in the party platforms, Mr. Gompers says:

"In so far as concerns the issue most vital to Labor, the Republican Party platform makes no acknowledgment of the right of the workers to organize trade unions and to elect their own representatives for consultation and negotiation with employers. Neither does the Republican Party platform make any provision for the protection of the workers against unwarrantable use of the platform upon which Senator Harding stands on the question of injunctions in industrial disputes is most complete and profound.

"The Republican Party platform interests itself in the question of strikes. The interest manifested, however, is clearly the interest of those who are looking backward and who would induce the Nation to look backward with them. Senator Harding places himself wholly in the spirit of such platform declarations when he says: 'Let us return to normalcy.'

"The high cost of living is an issue felt in every home in the United States. Upon an issue so vital the Republican Party platform comes to us with no word of hope and no promise of relief.

Immigration Problem

"As the months pass the problem of immigration is bound to become one of increasing importance. Reports from Europe are to the effect that millions from northern, southern and central Europe are only waiting the ships to bring them before coming to our land. The only restriction upon unlimited and perhaps unprecedented immigration is the lack of sufficient ships to bring all those who are waiting with eagerness to embark. No part of our public life can escape the effects of unrestricted immigration. The question is one of paramount importance. The platform upon which Mr. Harding is a candidate, and upon which he would have us return to 'normalcy,' makes no mention of the subject."

Mr. Gompers attacks the Esch-Cummins railroad law approved by Senator Harding, supports the Mexican policy of the Administration, and attacks the Republican candidate on almost every issue in which Labor is interested. He declares that he would be remiss in his duty if he did not present the facts "with freedom and completeness," although he adds, "no authority rests with anyone in the Labor movement to say to anyone how his vote should be cast. The officers are charged only with the duty of presenting the facts."

SURVEY FOR MAINE RELICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VASSALBORO, Maine—Prof. Warren K. Moorhead of Andover, Massachusetts, with a crew of explorers, is unearthing Indian relics in this section. Ten years have been assigned him for work in New England on behalf of what is officially known as the Archaeological Survey of New England. "There is a very great future in store for trained anthropologists in Maine, since less than 25 per cent of the shellheaps, village sites, and other points have been explored," says Professor Moorhead. "Light is penetrating the mystery surrounding prehistoric occupation of Maine's lake and ocean shores. The possession of stone objects is secondary, the interpretation of field evidence is primary. Specialization is the order of this present age, and we should not permit an opportunity to carry on educational work of the highest order to become a scramble for stone relics."

'PEACE WITH RUSSIA'
SUNDAYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
Such a gathering as that which filled Trafalgar Square on "Peace with Russia" Sunday would have struck awe into the hearts of the government of any other European country.Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
William Adamson, M. P.

yet in London the police found their task of keeping order simple, for the crowd belonged to a nation which invites free speech and shows no fear of it. A gauntlet was thrown down, and a revolutionary thing was said and a revolutionary resolution passed. England was threatened with a stoppage of all her trade, her industry, her social life if the government fail to comply with the wishes of the workers. Moreover the mass of the people was urged to refuse to take up arms if the country went to war. Yet this meeting has received quiet notice in the papers and its views are being discussed with consideration by all classes of society; so widespread is its faith in the essential level-headedness of the race. Yet, calmly as the event has been taken, Sunday's great gathering marked an epoch; a turning-point. It was a day which will probably stand out in the history of the world.

Artistically, it was a wonderful sight. The vast stone square with its peaceful fountains, the huge column of Nelson's monument with Landseer's lions sitting at its foot, and facing it at the north side the beautiful gray building of the National Gallery, made an unrivaled background. A good hour before the meeting was timed to commence the crowd began to assemble, and became in the end so dense that four different speakers had to address it at one and the same time, speaking north, south, east and west from the four sides of the monument.

During the speeches the silence

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Mrs. Charlotte Despard

could be felt, but when favorite watchwords were raised, the air was rent with cheers. Banners waved everywhere, and the plinth of the statue was thick with them, the National Federation of Women Workers being one of the first to hoist their flag. Indeed, the number of women in the crowd was striking, and Mrs. Despard and Miss Margaret Bondfield were among the speakers. The crowds on two sides of the monument were strongly socialist and here red badges predominated; but on the other sides, some of the onlookers seemed vague as to the political bearing of the meeting and quite unaware of the words and tune of the "Red Flag" which was sung with zeal at one stage of the proceedings.

George Lansbury received a wonderful reception when he appeared, the crowd singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." He began with sarcastic thanks to the government and the Capitalist Press for the advertisement they had given to The Daily Herald. In view of the fact that the avowed object of the meeting was to pass a resolution on which the peace of the world might hang, this personal note seemed a little petty. He then passed on to bitter denunciations of the political policy of the government in Ireland and Mesopotamia, and deprecated war in Turkey, Russia, Ireland, or anywhere else. Russia he termed the touchstone of the situation, and he called upon all men to refuse naval and military service, even if the Con-

scription Acts came into force. "We believe," he said, "that if the workers remain solid, Socialism can be enforced by peaceful means." If the workers refuse to fight, war must become impossible. Factions in socialist circles had now disappeared and they were now a solid body for peace—peace with Russia, Ireland, India—and peace at home.

Mr. W. Adamson, chairman of the Council of Action, took a human note, and stated that the desire of the Council of Action was to prevent any further sacrifice of men in wars the object of which they did not understand. It was not a political body as much as a humanitarian body. The Prime Minister had told them that they were hammering at an open door, as he was as desirous of peace as they were, but the Council of Action could not reconcile this statement with the policy of the government in granting arms and ammunition to Koltchak, Denikin and Wrangel.

Miss Margaret Bondfield moved the resolution which was carried unanimously, the crowd pledging itself to support the resolution adopted at the National Labor Conference on August 13. As this resolution was put to meetings all over the country it may be given in full:

"The trade union and Labor movement hail with satisfaction the Russian Government's declaration in favor of the complete independence of Poland, and, realizing the gravity of the international situation, pledges itself to resist any and every form of military and naval intervention against the Soviet Government of Russia."

"The Council of Action is, therefore, instructed to remain in being until it has secured:

"(1) An absolute guarantee that the armed forces of Great Britain shall

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Muhammad Ali, head of the Caliphate deputation

not be used in support of Poland, Baron Wrangel, or any other military or naval effort against the Soviet Government.

"(2) The withdrawal of all British naval forces, operating directly or indirectly as a blockading influence against Russia."

"(3) The recognition of the Russian Soviet Government and the establishment of unrestricted trading and commercial relationships between Great Britain and Russia."

"The Labor movement further refuses to be associated with any alliance between Great Britain and France or any other country which commits us to any support of Wrangel, Poland, or the supply of munitions or other war material for any form of attack upon Soviet Russia."

"The Council of Action is authorized to call for any and every form of withdrawal of Labor which circumstances may require to give effect to the foregoing policy, and calls upon every trade union official, executive committee, local council of action, and the membership in general to act swiftly, loyally, and courageously, in order to sweep away secret bargaining and diplomacy, and to assure that the foreign policy of Great Britain may be in accord with the well-known desires of the people for an end to war and the interminable threats of war."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
George Lansbury

LARGE COTTON CROP FORESEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
JACKSONVILLE, Florida — This city expects to handle 150,000 or more bales of cotton for export and coastwise shipment during the season of 1920-21, according to an estimate by J. A. Banks, superintendent of the municipal docks and terminals.

MR. HUGHES CALLS
FOR PRUNING KNIFEExtravagance Charged to Party
in Power—Change in Admin-
istration Urged—Course of
Senate on Treaty Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey — Analyzing the Covenant of the League of Nations and discussing the struggle over its ratification, Charles E. Hughes opened the Republican campaign in New Jersey at Trenton on Saturday. He described as "puerile and unworthy" the attacks against those who have refused to accept the treaty without reservations.

"Article X is really the vice of the Covenant," he said. "This article imposes an obligation on the signatories which is immediate," he declared, "which awaits no action of the League to create it and no action of the League to impose it."

Mr. Hughes said that the boundary lines of countries at present were dictated by military power, and that there was no security whatever that the Supreme Council of the League might not call for the exertion of military force to carry out the provisions of the Covenant and the constitution of the League of Nations.

Mr. Hughes said, in part:

Pruning Knife Needed

"Domestically, the first issue is economy and reduction of taxation. How are we to achieve this? Assuredly, we must have improvement in method. Proper budget making is essential, but method is not enough. The Republicans in Congress have made an excellent beginning in cutting upward of two billions out of the departmental estimates. It is a sound instinct of the people at this time to demand a change in administration. We need the pruning knife used by those who take office intent upon using it."

"It is idle to trust those who have been in power during the war period, with its lavish outlays, its indifference to expense, its reckoning in billions as we formerly reckoned in millions, with this duty of economy and retrenchment. The clearest call of the day is to put out the party which is responsible for this extravagance and install the party pledged to economy, competent to secure economy by its respect for business organization, and with every reason in its party ambition to make good its promise."

War Powers and Covenant

"If we are to respect our fundamental law, and check tendencies which constitute a grave menace to our liberties, we must end war powers without delay."

"Opinions have differed as to the wisdom of attempting to establish an association of nations in connection with the making of the treaty, so important was it that the latter should be accomplished with the utmost speed. But it is clear that, if this attempt were made, it was incumbent on our representatives to see to it that the proposed agreement met the essential conditions—first, that it was compatible with American principles and with fundamental American interests, and second, that its provisions were appropriate to the proposed aim of promoting peace. Had the President proposed such an agreement the result would have been most welcome, and the opposition, if any, negligible. But the proposed covenant was not of this character, and, holding this view, it was the duty of senators to oppose the ratification of the treaty unless amendments or reservations obviating the most serious objections were suitably made. The attack upon the performance of this duty by senators, as in some way involving a breach of national faith, was both puerile and unworthy."

Article X
"There is a serious and indeed a fatal objection to the Covenant, if there are not adequate amendments or reservations. There is what Mr. Root has called the 'incredible mistake' of Article X. Nothing has been done to change that."

"Article X is a mischief-maker. It belongs to the category of alliances to make war and is opposed to American principle. It will serve to create disputes and not to heal them. For ourselves we must clearly reserve the right to decide in the light of the facts as they arise in the future, and unembarrassed by any preexisting contractual obligation, whether we shall defend the territorial integrity of one nation against aggression by another and whether or not we shall resort to arms. If the situation presented at any future time is of such a character as to create a sense of duty on our part, and we feel that we should go to war to preserve the territorial integrity or independence of another state, or in the interest of liberty and civilization, then we would respond, although there were no Article X. Why not leave the future to conference and decision in the light of events?"

RECORD SPEED BY MAIL PLANE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Leaving Cleveland, Ohio, at 2:10 p. m. on Saturday, and arriving at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, three hours and one minute later, a mail-bearing airplane, piloted by William C. Hopsdon, broke all speed records of post office planes by flying at the rate of 141 miles an hour. The plane used was a De Havilland 4.

CROSS APPEAL IN SHOE CASE
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The government has filed in the Supreme Court a cross appeal in connection with appeals already instituted

by the United Shoe Machinery Company growing out of federal court degrees sustaining the principal contentions made by the government in proceedings brought in St. Louis against the company under the Clayton Act. Through this proceeding the Supreme Court will be asked to pass on a number of minor issues which the trial court decided against the government.

SHIPPERS ASKED TO
HELP RAILROADSEquivalent of 500,000 Cars, It
Is Said, Can Be Added to Car
Supply by Closer Cooperation
in Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — An urgent appeal to the manufacturers and business men of New York to join in a national movement to make better use of existing railroad equipment as a means of providing improved transportation service is made by the railroad committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States through The Merchants Association.

The committee points out that the equivalent of more than 500,000 cars can be added to the car supply by closer cooperation on the part of all interests concerned with transportation.

"Freight traffic has increased so rapidly in the United States during the past few years that it has completely outgrown the carrying capacity of the railroads," says the committee. "As a result, it is now necessary for the roads to devise a practical plan for increasing their transportation service. This can only be done by making extensive additions of new facilities and equipment, including freight cars, locomotives, yard and track terminals or by making greater use of existing facilities and equipment."

"The railroads cannot carry out the plan first named because under present conditions they are unable to obtain a sufficient amount of new capital; nor would it be possible for them to provide new facilities in time to relieve the present emergency, even if the capital were available. They must, therefore, rely on making a maximum use of existing facilities and equipment, with the cooperation of all the other interests concerned—the shippers of freight, receivers of freight and railroad employees."

"You, as shippers and receivers of freight, can take a very important part in this movement. You can add 535,000 freight cars to the available car supply by loading your cars more heavily and unloading and loading them promptly. If the railroads were obliged to buy 535,000 new cars at the present price of about \$3000 per car, it would cost them \$1,605,000,000 and would cost the public at least 6 per cent of that amount in the form of increased freight rates."

"The Association of Railway Executives has unanimously adopted a program for speeding up car movement and increasing car efficiency, in which they undertake, with the cooperation of the public, to secure for the country as a whole: an average daily minimum movement of freight cars of not less than 30 miles per day, an average loading of 30 tons per car, reduction of bar order cars to maximum of 4 per cent of total owned, an early and substantial reduction in the number of locomotives now unfit for service, and more effective efforts to bring about the return of cars to the owner roads."

ARCTIC EXPLORERS
ON TEDDY BEAR HOME

NOME, Alaska—Capt. Joe Bernard and A. Anderson arrived here on Friday with their vessel, the Teddy Bear, after four years spent in the Arctic. For 25 months they were icebound at Taylor Island in Victoria Strait. Captain Bernard brought a native of the land of Stefansson's blond Eskimos, but declared that after two years' search of that district he was unable to locate any of the blond natives. He found good houses evidently of great age in East Carnation Gulf, and brought back pieces of ivory and other curios uncovered in the ruins.

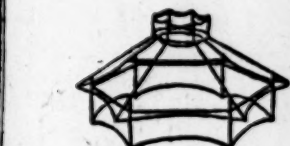
Polar Boat Maud Fast in Ice

SEATTLE, Washington—Capt. Roald Amundsen's Polar expedition ship, the Maud, is wedged in the ice 20 miles off Cape Serge on the Siberian coast, according to Dr. J. R. Condit, superintendent of the Presbyterian Missions in Alaska, who arrived here on the S. S. Victoria from Nome.

CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The population of California is announced as 3,246,536, an increase of 1,048,987, or 44.1 per cent.

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SOCIALISTS IGNORE
EXPULSION TALKReelected New York Assembly-
men and Party Leaders Go to
Albany Prepared to Present
Measure for Housing Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The five reelected Socialist assemblymen, leaders and officials of the Socialist Party, and a large number of Socialist men and women, left this city for Albany last night following two mass meetings. Although it was known that there would be much opposition to their taking their seats in the Assembly, from which they were ejected last winter, the Socialists are paying little attention to that contingency, but are devoting themselves to preparation of the housing program which they wish to present. In addition to their advocacy of state and municipal housing, they are drawing up a bill for more immediate relief which will probably seek to prohibit the raising of rents for a definite period.

The executive committee of the State Socialist Party will meet in Albany at about the time the Legislature convenes. It is reported that Louis A. Cuvillier, Assemblyman, will make a motion to expel the Socialists a second time, but without trial, on the ground that the special session is the same body that ejected them beforehand, and thus must duplicate its action in that respect. It is believed that many Republicans will oppose the Tammany Assemblyman's motion. It has been stated that the Socialists have changed their constitution, which would place technical difficulties in the way of their expulsion. And the general belief is that political expediency rather than conviction or consistency will be a leading factor in the proceedings.

That a second expulsion of Socialists would be used by unscrupulous anti-American elements in Great Britain to stir up more hatred of America was the opinion of Prof. Harry Dana, who arrived from England on Saturday and will lecture at the Rand School of Social Science. Professor Dana said that in England, whenever he ventured to criticize the British Empire, he was always told that England had never done anything like what was done in Albany last winter. He said further that that action had given the anti-American propaganda a sort of idealistic tinge and that it was said that the United States was in the grip of the White Terror.

"In the different countries of Europe, even in the most conservative groups, I found that there was the greatest scorn for America on account of such actions as the ousting of regularly elected candidates," he said in a statement. "In Europe, where the clash is between representative government and the principle of dictatorship, they could not understand why America seemed to be repudiating the whole principle of representative government."

"Those who hate America for quite other and more materialistic reasons were glad to be able to hold her up to derision on this idealistic plea."

LETTER CARRIERS ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — The National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers elected Judd Austin of Independence, Kansas, president; George Williams, Hyde Park, New York, vice-president; S. A. Reynolds, Minter, Alabama, secretary, and John H. English, Guthrie, Oklahoma, treasurer.

The executive committee reelected was as follows: Robert Askew, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. N. Powell, Stanton, Tennessee; F. D. Spann, Wirt, Indiana; F. E. Hesselroth, Braham, Minnesota, and James L. Allison, Buckner, Arkansas.

Nashville, Tennessee, was selected for the convention next year.

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JUBILEE OF ROME AS ITALIAN CAPITAL

Of the Memorable Events of 1870,
the Most Durable and Defini-
tive in Its Results Has Been
the Italian Occupation of Rome

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The twentieth of September, 1920, is an important milestone in the history of Italy. On this day 50 years ago Italian troops, commanded by Gen. Raffaele Cadorna, father of the first Italian commander-in-chief during the recent war, stormed the walls of Rome to the right of the Porta Pia, close to the present British Embassy, and, after a short struggle, entered the city through the breach, which is now filled up, and ended the temporal power of the Papacy, establishing the seat of the Italian monarchy in what had been a palace of the Popes. Although the moment is not opportune for celebrations on a large scale, and the Jubilee Exhibition, held in 1911 to commemorate the union of Italy in 1861, was a financial loss, this historic day could not be allowed to pass without official notice, and it is proposed to erect a monument near the Porta Pia to perpetuate its memory.

None, indeed, are likely to forget that "long and eventful" year, 1870, as Tacitus would have called it—the year which witnessed the Declaration of Papal Infallibility, the Franco-German War, the fall of the second French Empire, and the birth of the third French Republic, the end of the temporal power, the conversion of Rome into the Italian capital, the election of the Italian prince, Amadeo, second son of Victor Emmanuel II, as King of Spain in the room of the deposed Isabella II, and the tragic end of the great Spanish statesman, General Prim, on the eve of the arrival at Madrid of the Italian candidates to the throne, whose success had been the general's work.

Things Durable

But of these events the most durable in its results has been the Italian occupation of Rome, indeed, the only one which seems to have been definitive and unalterable. The German triumph of 1871 has been annihilated in these latter years; the Ecumenical Council is now only a piece of ecclesiastical history; Amadeo I abdicated in 1873 the foreign throne, which he had been called to occupy, and Spain went back, after an experiment in Republicanism, to the native monarchy in the person of Isabella's son, Alfonso XII, whose son is now firmly seated on the throne. The Third French Republic looks, indeed, as if it would last, and has, at least, surpassed in duration both the 15 years of the first and the four years of the second, besides the fatal number 13 (as it was supposed to be), which marked the years of the Monarchy of July (1830-48) and the Second Empire (1852-70) alike.

But in France all things have been possible, whereas it seems, after these 50 years, inconceivable that Rome should cease to be the capital of United Italy. We may regard the September 20, 1870, as the final and definite completion of the work of Garibaldi in 1862 and 1867. It was the French garrison of Rome with its brand new "chassepots," which checked the Garibaldian march on that city at the Roman village of Mentana on November 3, 1867; it was the defeat of Napoleon III by the Germans and the proclamation of the Third Republic in Paris on September 4, 1870, which made it possible for Victor Emmanuel II's troops to take Rome. And "the cannon of the Porta Pia" was, as Mr. Martini once told the Italian Chamber, "the clash of two worlds," the old and the new.

Looking Backward

Looking back over the vista of half a century, we may sum up dispassionately the results of that memorable day in September. First we may note that the political influence of the Papacy has not diminished, as was confidently prophesied in 1870, with the abolition of the temporal power. On the contrary, as far as Italy is concerned, it has latterly increased. As long as Pius IX and Leo XIII pursued the policy of forbidding Italian Roman Catholics to be "either electors or elected," the influence of the Vatican in Italian politics was naturally limited. But with the accession of Pius X in 1903 a new era opened. That Pontiff, familiarized with electioneering when he was Patriarch of Venice, saw at once that the time had come for the intervention of Roman Catholics in Italian elections, and at those of 1904, 1909 and 1913 they were officially allowed to vote, and unofficially allowed to stand as candidates. Under Benedict XV, and at the last election of 1919, this system reached an extraordinary development with the return of 101 Roman Catholic deputies.

Already, during the war, the Roman Catholic leader, Mr. Meda, had sat in the Cabinet—a thing unthinkable in 1870—and ere long we may see a Roman Catholic premier. During the first half of this year the most powerful man in Italy was the Roman Catholic Party's organizer, Don Sturzo, a Sicilian priest. Of course, the Vatican and the Catholic Popular Party in Parliament are not identical; indeed, on one notable occasion, the penultimate defeat of Mr. Nitti, the Vatican publicly repudiated the action of the Roman Catholic deputies. But, all the same, the Roman Catholic Party, while recognizing 1870 as an accomplished fact, primarily pursues the interests of its

religion and forms a powerful obstacle to anti-clerical legislation.

No Italian ministry can live without the support of either the Roman Catholics or the Socialists. It is the Liberals, omnipotent in 1870, who are almost a negligible quantity, owing to their inter-racial divisions and their lack of organization. In 1920, the two great historic parties, the Left and the Right (the latter was in power when the Italians entered Rome) ended in 1876 at the foot of the Capitol. Nowadays the battle is between the Roman Catholics and the Socialists while the Liberals look on, or, at the most, govern on the sufferance of those two parties.

A second forecast, made in 1870, viz., that there would be no room in Rome for "two kings of Brentford," that, in other words, the Papacy and the Savoyard Monarchy could not coexist in the same city, has likewise been proved to be untrue. Perhaps no statute in Italian history was so wisely framed as the Law of Guarantees of 1871, which regulated, and still regulates, the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. Tried by the tremendous test of the late war, when the enemy embassy and legations accredited to the Holy See spontaneously left Rome, the Law of Guarantees has been a complete success. Some of the privileges which it assured to the Papacy, the latter has never accepted—the large annuity offered by the Italian Government; the right of the Italian Cardinals to seats, as Princes of the Church, in the Senate; the permission of the Pope to reside, if he wishes, in the papal villa at Castel Gandolfo, above the lovely Alban lake. Since 1870 the Popes have never left the Vatican, save Leo XIII on one doubtful occasion for a few yards. The papal villa, although with its two gardens it possesses "exteriority" as much as the Vatican and the Lateran, has housed no Pope since the summer of 1869, although Cardinal Merry del Val, when Secretary of State under Pius X, used to pass his summers there.

A Crispi Threat

But, with these exceptions, the relations between the two authorities, the ecclesiastical and the civil, have become gradually, and therefore permanently, better. It seems a long cry from the time when, in 1878, Crispi, then Minister of the Interior, threatened the cardinals that, if they held the conclave outside Rome, they should never return thither with the newly-elected Pope. No one now would think, as men thought in the '70s, of transferring the seat of the Papacy to Spain, Malta, or the tiny principality of Liechtenstein, nor have anti-Papal riots, such as those which marked the year 1881, been repeated. The Italian Government and the Vatican now thoroughly understand one another, as is natural and easy, because, on its political side, the Vatican is wholly an Italian institution, run by Italians on Italian lines.

Nowadays there is a well-known and tactful official of the Italian Government, whose business it is to communicate daily with the Vatican, while the latter keeps a special office and shape of note-paper for its official replies to this functionary. Without the least objection from the Italian Government, one non-Roman Catholic state after another, Protestant England, orthodox Rumania, Lutheran Prussia, has accredited missions to the Holy See, till no less than 22 countries have diplomatic representation there. Orthodox Serbia has made a concordat with the Papacy. Even republican France has renewed in 1920 the relations which she broke off in 1904, and has decided to send one of her ablest diplomats as ambassador to the Vatican.

These phenomena all show that the Papacy's political influence, whether people like it or no, is a factor not to be neglected, and that the Italian Government has long recognized that fact. Thus the breach in the Porta Pia has, to a great extent, been filled up, politically as well as materially. A few ardent Spaniards may still believe that the Pope is a "prisoner," a large number of ultra-Protestants in Ireland may regard him as anti-Christ, but the real facts are that 50 years after Pius IX lost the temporal power Benedict XV is a free agent, on excellent terms with the Italian Government, and in constant diplomatic relations with foreign states. Thus, the twentieth of September, 1870, like most historic events, has not fulfilled all the forecasts predicted of it.

CAR ECONOMY IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—An urgent appeal to the manufacturers and business men of Portland, Maine, to join in a national movement to make better use of existing railroad equipment as a means of providing improved transportation service, has been made by the railroad committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States through the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The national chamber's committee points out that the equivalent of more than 500,000 cars can be added to the car supply by closer cooperation on the part of all interests concerned with transportation.

Autumn Fashions

Meier & Frank Company cordially invites readers of The Christian Science Monitor to see the interesting review of the Autumn fashions which are now thronging the entire store. As so many people in Portland and vicinity know, this store faithfully mirrors all the best styles of New York and the price scale extends from the quite inexpensive to the very finest.

New suits, new wraps, new dresses, new furs, new blouses and new millinery are all shown on the Fourth Floor, making it a most delightful place to visit.



PRESENT DEMAND OF BRITISH MINERS

In Decision to Take Ballot Vote,
Demand for Increased Wage
and Reduced Prices Formed
One Inseparable Proposal

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A crisis in the coal mining industry toward the end of September, the earliest date when the machinery of the Miners' Federation can give the national executive authority to declare for a cessation of work, gives surprise to no one.

The nature of the demands and the reasons and arguments in justification thereof, have been the principal topics of conversation in every little mining hamlet and village for months past. No matter how obscure or remote from the large towns, every mining center has its local labor politicians, specialized in the affairs of the industry which provides their daily bread. They can tell you the amount of coal raised, either locally or nationally, the selling price, the amount paid to the coal-owners, and the amount taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the form of taxation.

Miners' Vain Appeal

There was a time—and that not so long ago—when the miners appealed in vain for figures relating to the industry; the tonnage raised at any particular colliery or over the whole coalfield might be known; but expressed in terms of pounds, shillings and pence, the best that could be obtained was a matter of guesswork. All that has changed. And the present demands may be said to have arisen in consequence, for higher wages are not being sought because of an increase in the cost of living—wages have been adjusted to meet that—but because the miners assert that the surplus profits made out of the coal mining industry now amount to no less than £66,000,000 per year.

The ballot paper which was submitted to the consideration of the miners is worth quoting in full if only for the reason that it is unique, inasmuch as it is the first time, in the knowledge of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, that a ballot paper has embodied a demand that is outside the ken of the man for whom it is intended. It reads as follows: "In view of the refusal of the government to concede the claims of the federation, for a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 14s. 2d. a ton and an advance of wages of 2s. per shift for members of 18 years of age and upward, 1s. per shift below 16 years, are you in favor of strike action to secure these claims?" Here it will be seen the miners are asked to record their willingness or otherwise to withdraw their labor in order to obtain a concession for consumers other than themselves.

Racing Round in a Circle

A reduction in the price of domestic coal will not affect the miners, who already obtain coal at cheap rates from their respective collieries. The proposal, therefore, must be regarded as in pursuance of the policy advocated by Mr. Smillie for a year past, that steps to reduce the cost of living would be more satisfactory and effective than constant efforts on the part of the industrial community to catch up to rising prices—in a vain effort on the part of wages and prices to overtake each other.

They fail to appreciate Mr. Smillie's fine qualities, disinterestedness and honesty of purpose, who vaguely suggest that this is but a piece of tactics to gain the support of the public. They forget, too, that it was upon the initiative of the miners that the special commission appointed by the Labor movement to inquire into the cause of high prices and to suggest remedies was appointed. The results of their investigations are not yet published. They are being anxiously waited for, contrary to general belief, evidence was not confined to labor folks; bankers, commercial and business men generally appeared and gave evidence, including a one-time Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A significant feature of the miners' decision to take a ballot vote is the unanimity in regard to the two demands, the decision to submit the question of an increased wage and a reduced price as an inseparable proposal. In the interview which the miners' delegates had recently with the Coal Controller, the latter questioned Mr. Smillie closely as to the possibility of division under two distinct and separate heads.

Different Points of View

Whether the same unanimity will be maintained when further negotiations are entered upon is somewhat doubtful, in spite of the splendid discipline and loyalty among the miners.

rank and file, for it is well known, for instance, that the Northumberland and the Scottish miners' point of view differed from South Wales.

One remaining point concerns the relationship of the Miners' Federation to the triple alliance, among whom there is a common understanding that, prior to drastic action by any one of the constituent bodies, the result of their negotiations shall be reported to the committee representing the three affiliated organizations. On several occasions, when matters appeared to be heading direct for a strike, this stage of the proceedings has resulted in bringing about a calmer atmosphere and a little sweet reasonableness.

The power of the alliance is undoubtedly great, if circumstances warranted the exertion of its strength. Up to the present, however, that power and influence has been asserted to bring about understanding and moderation when one or other of the three bodies had "got the bit between its teeth."

IRELAND'S LIST OF RECENT OUTRAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An official report showing the number of serious outrages in Ireland, reported by the Royal Irish Constabulary and the Dublin Metropolitan Police, for May and June of this year, has now been issued in the form of a White Paper. The total attacks on persons was 415, and of these, 17 policemen were killed, 33 injured. No soldiers were killed, but 3 were injured and 17 were disarmed. Nine civilians were killed, 20 injured and there were 310 cases of intimidation. It is pointed out in the report that these figures do not include the casualties in the Derry riots, in which there were 20 civilian casualties.

During the period under review, 23 courthouses were destroyed and 10 were damaged, but in 8 cases attacks on courthouses were unsuccessful. Of the barracks occupied by the Royal Irish Constabulary, 4 were destroyed, 8 damaged, and 13 unsuccessfully attacked; while 131 unoccupied police barracks were destroyed and 26 were damaged.

Ten coast guard stations were raided in the same period and the number of raids on other government offices, exclusive of raids on post offices for mails, was 59. Of the offices raided from May 9 to May 15, 36 were income-tax offices, and in the period from June 6 to June 26 there were 14 raids on post office telegraphs. In 77 instances mails were attacked; 18 postmen were held up on their rounds, 11 post offices were raided; 8 mail trains and 37 mail cars were raided, as well as 2 pillar boxes, and in one case mails were seized at a railway station. In this period also 119 raids for arms took place, the total seized being 193, of which many are described in the police reports as obsolete and useless weapons.

There were also 73 instances of private dwelling houses being fired into and 145 cases of incendiary fire and cases of attacks on property, the severest period being from May 3 to May 15, and the total number of outrages committed during the two months which the report covers, was 1142.

MICHIGAN FORESTS PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—Michigan's slight loss through forest fires during 1920 is being attributed to the success of the new organization formed to combat forest fires, in which the State was divided into districts comprising from 2½ counties to five counties, with local organizations in each.

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MOTOR CAR PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Cost of American Car Has Been
Reduced Following New Tax-
ation of £1 Per Horsepower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent announcement of the reduction in price of a popular American motor car in Great Britain is generally considered to be a sequel to the government's new motor taxation proposals. The largest reduction is in the price of the commercial one-ton truck, which is now listed at £230, instead of £250 as previously. The delivery van is listed at £230, in lieu of £255, while the five-seater touring car is now priced at £250, instead of £275 as heretofore.

Under the proposed new scheme of motor taxation, motor owners will have to pay annually in taxation £1 per horsepower unit. The American car has an engine of 20 horsepower, which is considerably greater than the horsepower of the lighter and cheaper makes of British cars. It is apparently the intention of the American firm to counterbalance the increased taxation charge by a substantial reduction in the amount of the original price. Such a move, it is stated, has been expected by the British motor manufacturers.

The editor of The Motor, in a recent statement, commenting on the fact that owners of the American cars in question would be called upon to pay £20 per annum in taxation on their cars after January 1, next, declared that the reduction in the price of the cars did not come as a surprise to those intimately connected with motor matters. It was anticipated, he affirmed, that such an announcement would be made almost directly the new government taxation scheme was passed.

Price Reduction Difficult

Those who expect that the reduction will bring British prices down with a rush will, it is considered, be disappointed. From the conflicting views of British manufacturers, the fact clearly emerges that at the present time the American car is in its class and price unique and without a rival. Mass production in Great Britain has so far failed to place a car on the market at a price commensurate with that of the American car, and at the same time serving the great utility purposes which it has undoubtedly fulfilled. It will also be difficult for British manufacturers to reconcile a re-

duction in price with recent arguments in justification of substantial increases.

"The reduction will undoubtedly have an effect on the market," the editor of The Motor states, "and it may be expected that certain types of British cars will feel the effects of the new competition. Large numbers of people are still waiting for delivery of British cars, the prices of which have in many cases been considerably increased since the orders were placed. This drop in the prices of American cars will cause these people seriously to think and possibly to act."

"On the arguments put forward to justify recent increases it does not seem possible for the British concerns marketing popular types to respond, and it would seem likely, therefore, that the effect will be serious."

State of the Market

Judged, therefore, by the present state of the market, the prices and quality of the British cars, and the results which have so far been achieved by mass production in England, it is felt that the effect of the reduction will be to place British manufacturers in a position of considerable difficulty in meeting American competition. It is considered improbable that the reduction will have any effect upon the prices of the more expensive motor cars which cater for quite a different public. The fact, too, that the touring car at its new price will be approximately the same as the more elaborate types of motor cycle and sidecar machines, will probably not mean any reduction in the price of the latter.

There is no doubt that running expenses, as well as taxation, will in future be the decisive factors in favor of high-class motor cycle combinations. The mileage per gallon of the American car is between 20 and 30, while that of a powerful motor cycle with sidecar is between 60 and 80. With petrol at 3s. 9d. per gallon, the owner of a cycle and sidecar will probably hesitate to treble his petrol bill, as well as treble the amount he will pay in taxation, and greatly increase his general running expenses.

KINGSTON'S EXPORT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—According to the report of Mr. Johnson, the American Consul, the total value of exports to the United States from the Kingston consulate district for the past three months was \$1,118,561, or an increase of over \$500,000 over the same period of last year. The chief increases were noted in feldspar, fresh fish, hay, plumbago and graphite, silver bullion, talc, potatoes and cream.

BRITISH SCHEME TO AID COTTON GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A scheme for the future organization of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee, issued recently, contains the committee's proposals in furtherance of its objects. Most of the funds, it is shown, will be spent abroad, and the organization proposed provides primarily for the employment of men abroad with a central office in London to coordinate the work. As it has not been possible to consult local overseas administrations on the details, the scheme has been prepared suited, in the first instance, to countries in which cotton growing has not as yet been very largely developed.

Many features of the scheme will be of assistance to all the cotton growing parts of the British Empire, and, though it is probable that some of the more highly organized of these, such as the dominions, India and Egypt, will prefer to finance their own arrangements in whole or in part, the committee will be prepared to co-operate closely with such countries, and on their invitation to extend to them any portion of the proposed organization which may prove acceptable. It is considered that in order to carry out adequately the work which the committee is convinced must be done to stimulate cotton cultivation, an annual sum of £200,000 will be needed. It is proposed that the funds, to be vested in trustees as custodians under Royal Charter, shall be provided jointly by trade interests and by the British Government. There will be a General Administrative Council representative of trade interests, the Board of Trade, the governments overseas and of the offices of those countries, with, for direct control, an executive committee and sub-committees to which specially qualified men will be co-opted.

The executive work will include research work, work and training facilities, correspondence, advice and information abroad, keeping in touch with cotton growing countries of the empire and organizing and carrying through pioneer work in suitable areas. In another group, mainly of a commercial character, the work will include valuing cottons and keeping in touch with all markets; where advisable, guaranteeing prices to growers; taking the necessary measures to secure to growers better prices for better cotton; where desired, ginning and marketing cotton, and spending money on the promotion of the growing of cotton as compared with other crops. It is considered that in order to carry out the recommendations of the main report an income of approximately £200,000 ought to be assured.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Where the Kitten Really Went

The kitten at that moment was busily engaged in staring up through the little flecks of turquoise blue sky that kept making new patterns as the leaves moved in the wind. Now it is very hard to make a kitten pay attention to you when it is otherwise engaged. And this particular kitten, by the way, was named Twinkle. Not only did his tiny feet twinkle, but his soft gray eyes had a way of twinkling too.

The very small child who had been addressing the kitten for some time without results, now said, "Twinkle! Tell me; anyone would think you had been to London to see the Queen!"

At this remark the kitten turned its head slightly and said sedately, "Well, s'pose I did!"

The silver birch rustled its shining leaves and murmured—"S'pose you did, s'pose you didn't, s'pose you did!" And the little girl cried: "Listen, Twinkle, you always like my stories and even if you did see the Queen you shouldn't be haughty!"

The kitten was enjoying itself and now it suddenly started to give its face a thorough washing with rough pink tongue and neatly curved paw. It looked at the child and said, "You had better wash your face, too, my dear; you have a smudge down one cheek and your hair needs tidying; you have twigs and leaves in it. S'posing the Queen should see you like that!"

"Queen who?" cried Jane, that was her name you know; "Queen of What and Where and—"

The kitten put down its paw and said airily, "Oh, just the Queen, you know. She wears a golden crown and a scarlet cloak and a bright blue skirt and green shoes."

It was interrupted at this moment by a burst of laughter from Jane, who clapped her hands and danced on one bare foot with joy. "There! That shows," she exclaimed, "That shows you never went to London at all, because I know she doesn't wear all those colors."

Twinkle looked up at the silver birch tree and asked, "Didn't I say 'S'pose I went to London to see the Queen'?" which, of course, started the birch leaves off again with their little song, "S'pose you did; s'pose you didn't."

The kitten looked triumphant and Jane found she was no nearer hearing where the kitten really had been. "I mean," went on Twinkle quietly, "S'pose I went to London and came to the Palace, and s'pose I walked along a long, long marble bridge until I came to the doors and they swung open and I went down long, long wide halls until—"

"Oh, go on!"

Twinkle looked surprised, but smiled politely and continued evenly, "Until I came to the Queen."

By this time Twinkle and Jane had both forgotten that it was a "S'pose" story and were equally absorbed.

Twinkle went on to tell that suddenly the Queen, who had the merriest eyes in the world, tossed her scarlet cloak at Twinkle, who had a great game with the soft white fur that made such an effective collar.

And Twinkle was sure that really she had on a frock the color of green leaves and that she was just about the size of Jane and then she cried, "Come on out to the sunshine," and danced her way through the reception room and then down the long passages with Twinkle hurrying to keep up with her. Now and then she glanced down as she ran, and smiled and nodded.

Past the courtiers they raced, past the quaint little nurse in high peaked cap and little red shoes, over the tidy lawns and terraces, past the rose garden and past the fountain and the pool so crystal clear. They left behind them the palace and the tidiness and soon were racing over fields, knee deep in grass. And now Twinkle was having a ride, because the little Queen had picked him up, and so wonderfully did she run and so smoothly, that she might have been walking. Suddenly she stopped and looked happily down into Twinkle's eyes and said, "Do you know what my name is? It's Mops, that's what it is! Isn't it a funny, straggly name, like the countryside?"

She was such a happy, smiling child and she wondered what she could do now. She looked up at an oak tree near her. Up and up she climbed and the branches still above her beckoned and waved and the leaves called to her to hurry. At last! She had reached the tip-top and was looking down at Twinkle, who was scrambling after her as fast as his tiny paws would take him. Then she straightened herself on the small, highest branch and looked around. One way she looked she saw only the tops of hundreds of trees tipped with golden light; the other way showed her miles of green country, fields of buttercups, fields of brown-eyed big daisies, tangled hedges bright with wild roses and honeysuckle; here and there streams and brooks. Mops wanted to be everywhere at once. Suddenly she espied on a distant stream a tiny boat with sails, and standing up in the boat was a tiny figure.

Twinkle had just arrived at the top of the oak tree and now got on to her shoulder. Mops pointed eagerly at the boat and cried, "Look, Twinkle, look at the little boat!" The kitten, after taking a long look, said, "Yes, and a very nice little boat, too! But it's time for you to go home." Mops did not answer, and just at that moment the little boy so far below saw him laughing. "Not going home!" suddenly said Mops. "Going to climb down and find the little boy. You go home and tell Jane!" She put

him on the branch and started hurrying down the tree again, and when Twinkle got down to the ground himself she was nowhere in sight.

Twinkle stopped and looked gravely at Jane. "Well!" she said.

"That's all," answered the kitten, and stalked away from her across the grass, calling back over its shoulder, "Don't forget I said, 'S'pose I had had a venture like that'—but it forgot to tell that really it had been spending its time being very kind and sweet, doing lots of ever such nice things! The silver birch tree knew



"A wonderful procession came down the stairs"

and the robin knew and the wind knew—but they had all promised not to tell, but the robin had a new song something like this:

"Sing a song of Baby Underneath a tree— Playing with a kitten, Merri-merri!"

And that is as far as the robin ever gets, because if it said any more it might be telling Where the Kitten Really Went.

In a Coal Wagon

"Way, way down in the bottom of the coal wagon, the little lumps of coal moved about, wondering when they would see the light again. The wagon was jogging along over a bumpy road. Automobile horns tooted, and street-car bells jangled.

"I wish we were on top of this pile and could see all the sights," one lump said.

"Well, you know how anxious we were to get out of the train," said one huge lump. "We can't be the first into the coal wagon and the first ones out of it, too."

The wagon suddenly jerked, and was still.

"I guess we're now at the house that we are going to keep warm this winter." But no sooner had the little lump of coal finished speaking than the sound of a shrill whistle drifted down to their ears. It was a traffic policeman. So again they bumped along over the cobblestone road.

Finally they stopped for 15 minutes. "This must be the house now, don't you think?" questioned a middle-sized lump.

"We can't tell, until we hear the top ones calling," answered the big lump. And then the lumps of coal away down in the bottom of the wagon could hear their friends laughing and talking as they went tumbling down the slide. They were really racing, you know. A certain number would start from the wagon, and each would try to get into the cellar window first.

It was all over in no time and the last lumps of all bounced down into their new home. As soon as the men took the empty wagon away, they looked around them.

"What a nice view we have," exclaimed one lump, "and we can see out of the cellar window, too."

"Don't you think we'll be able to see children skating in that pond across the street this winter?" asked another.

"My, my, no!" exclaimed the large lump. "By that time we will be having a glowing time keeping the house warm."

Twilight

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The blackbird watches here and there Among the poplar trees. While the owl lies where in darkness lair He heeds not what he sees.

But now the blackbird curls its head Beneath its red-tipped wings. And the owl comes out to fly about Among the quiet things.

The Cuckoo Clock's Tale

It all happened because of the fancy dress ball. Cynthia and Maurice couldn't think of any good costumes to wear, so their father said he would help them.

He fetched his sketch block and pencil, and because he was a real artist, he sharpened his pencil very carefully—just as carefully as a boot-

them, and pretty often scrambled through the brambles too.

"Let's dance," proposed the aviator, and he went over to the victrola and wound it up. There was a record all ready.

The aviator looked around, who would dance with him? He bowed to Miss Powder and Patches.

"I faith," she cried, "it is the oddest minuet that ever I heard, I thank you kind sir but 'tis too fast a measure for me."

Little New England Prudence ran across to the victrola; it was so excit-

An Ocean Out on the Grass

Gerald lived in a house that had a very large lawn. This lawn was made of blue grass and clover and was soft and very beautiful and was a continual invitation to all the boys in the neighborhood to come and play upon it. And it was usually the center of all the boys' games, schemes, and all sorts of other activities, both day and evening.

One day when Gerald had been reading about the adventures of a midshipman, who sailed all the seven seas and had many number of trips around the world, he laid the book down on the window sill just above the coolest and prettiest part of the lawn, and said to himself: "Wish I was out on the ocean, on a big boat, going to the south seas, or somewhere like that, like Midshipman Dan." He kept looking out at the grass and at all the big and little trees and shrubs scattered all over the lawn, when he leaped off the sofa upon which he was kneeling and began dancing in great glee. "I know what," he cried. "We'll have an ocean out on the grass, and all the trees will be islands, and there'll be ships and adventures, and wharves, and all sorts of things."

So out he ran into the wood yard back of the stable and found a half dozen pieces of wood about four inches thick, two inches wide and of various lengths. These he sawed up into lengths and cut one end of each of them into a shape like a prow of a boat, and rounded the other end of each to look like the stern of a ship. These were to be the steamers, the sailing ships and the battleships which would sail all around the ocean in the front yard. He found some empty shells of a shotgun which looked just like smoke stacks when nailed on end on the little pieces of wood which were to be the boats. These would make the big ocean liners, the yachts and the warships. Then for the sailing vessels he made little sticks which were fastened in those pieces of wood which were to be three-master sailing ships. Other pieces of white soft wood were sawed into little blocks which, when nailed on the boats, had the appearance of cabins.

By this time Cassius had come running over from his house to see what Gerald was doing, and he helped make the rest of the things that were needed for a first-class ocean with everything to go with it. Wharves were made in the shadow of the big house, in a particularly nice part of the lawn, near the porch where the boys had most fun of all during the long summer days when every hour had to be filled with some sort of doings. These wharves were made of boards, resting on little pegs driven into the ground. The pegs were the piles supposed to be running down into the water, and the boards were the piers, alongside of which the boats would run in order to be moored. There were small boxes on the boards for warehouses where the boys would store all the great, spicy smelling cargoes, and mysterious looking packages which the great liners and the tramp steamers would bring in from the great lands of the East. Other boxes were great stations where all the emigrants from other countries were to go when they landed by the thousand from the vessels.

You may say that the boys had considerable imagination, and that would be correct, but half the fun they got out of their play almost all the time was from thinking about it, and making it much more interesting in their minds than it was when they were actually playing it. So to them there was not the least doubt that the lawn was a great big ocean, blue and green, with whitecaps in the wind, and with sunshine all over.

When the wharves and the ships and all were ready, then the fun began. Way down in one corner of the lawn, where fine old box elder trees made it just as shady as could be, were to be



"The song of the Dutch broom seller"

In Haste

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

The little brooks race on and on, They cannot bear to stay, Forever downward to the sea, One single, selfsame way.

They hurry past the maple groves, Through waving meadow grass. The flowers bid them stop and play, Yet always see them pass.

Brooks never once slip back to find That loveliness they leave behind.

upon, as to location and extent. Gerald and Cassius assembled all their fleets together by the wharves, ready for the first voyage. Gerald took a great liner to England over boisterous waves. The way he did this was by walking on the grass on his hands and knees, pushing the boat along with one hand. The bottom of the board which had been made into a boat soon became very smooth and shiny from sliding along the grass, so that it was easy to push it along. Cassius piloted a huge battleship on a friendly tour around South America (the immense shrub in the center of the lawn) and had many gay times having his officers and crew entertained by the South Americans. The boys used empty shells for people, who were thus all dressed in yellow, maroon, light blue, or tan, and had high, copper boots on—for that is the way the shells look.

Leaving the liner at England for two weeks (10 minutes) between her voyages, Gerald ran back to the main wharves at New York and took a natty little yacht out to the south seas (apple tree). He cruised around here for some time, and then left the yacht in the shade of the palm trees on a little inlet of one of the coral islands (shrubs) and hurried to England to bring the liner back to America loaded with immigrants (shells). Meanwhile Cassius had completed his holiday at South America and was steaming his battleship back to New York. As he went by the Statue of Liberty (small pole thrust into the ground) he gave the national salute of 21 guns.

So the game went on day after day, and the boys learned a great deal about what a lot of fun can be had from a few pieces of board.

Window Mice

You have read about and have seen country mice and city mice, field mice and barn mice—but have you ever seen or read about a window mouse? Of course, you know, that isn't their real name—but it's just the name that was given them by those who know them.

They live in the basement of the nicest shops on the main street. All day long they hear footsteps of ladies who come to buy dresses and hats. At 5 o'clock they hear no more footsteps. The front door is locked, and they know their place is now ready for them.

Up they scamper, and one at a time (for it would never do to have them all appear at once) watch the people pass by. There are street cars and automobiles too that are very interesting. Men and ladies in pretty frocks pass by the window, girls and boys and a few stray cats and dogs.

After each little mouse has its turn looking out of the window, there are very few sights to see—only an occasional car or persons pass, so they sit in a row and tell each other the most interesting sight that they saw pass.

When each has told its story they scamper down to their basement home, and there they stay till the next evening when the footsteps are heard no longer and the front door is locked.

Buy-a-Broom

Have you ever bought a broom in the street? I have! When I was a little girl living in a small town not far from the seacoast of England, Dutch women used to come every year, carrying brooms for sale, large ones for grown-up people, and dear little ones with sticks about a yard long for children. The little ones were only a penny each so lots of boys and girls bought them to play with and to sweep their gardens with.

It was an interesting time when the song of the buy-a-broom women was heard, and we saw them in their native costume that seemed so strange to us. Once a baby came, too, and we all wanted to play with it, it was so fat and funny.

Here is the song that the women used to sing, asking us to buy brooms. They said the English words very plainly, too; perhaps that is not sur-

prisingly because many Dutch and English words are very much alike. The tune is quite simple, anyone who knows a very little music can play it.

THE SONG OF THE DUTCH BROOM SELLER

From Dutchland I come with my fine brooms all laden, will you please buy a broom?

Buy a broom? Buy a broom! I've a large one for a lady And a small one for a baby. So all you kind ladies Will you please buy a broom, Buy a broom! Buy a broom!

Next began the search for growing things, and they were not all found in a day, by any means! But little by little they were brought home, put on an old tray and kept cool and damp until they should be needed. And oh! the joy Marina found in watching her collection grow and anticipating the surprise her beautiful garden would give others when finished! There was a baby mountain ash, a seedling fir tree grown into the weirdest shape imaginable, a tiny hawthorn, a sundew with its bright drops all ready to glisten in the sunlight, the most adorable little red strawberry plant, and moss and fungus, and very wee wildflowers more beautiful than most people realize exist.

Marina's Bright Plan

Marina sat by the open window, chin in hand, wondering! She was a happy little schoolgirl but the long summer holidays were in full swing. Marina had returned to her home in the quiet country village and, now that the joy of finding herself among old familiar surroundings was over, she was just beginning to wonder how best to occupy the time until term would start again and she be able to rejoin her jolly school companions. The mornings seemed the longest! Daddy was always out "on business" then. Mother, the dearest playmate in all the world, was always occupied with household duties, baby Jim apparently preferred to spend the morning sleeping in his buggy in the shade of the porch. Nurse was invariably busy washing or ironing or making, or mending for her small charge. Mary was cooking in the kitchen, and "mustn't be disturbed," and Marina didn't care to read all of the time.

But Marina was a little girl always on the lookout for bright plans, and, just so surely as she needed them, she knew they always came bright, interesting plans that save her lots of happiness, and often pleased other people, too. So that was why she sat at the open window one sunny August morning, just quietly wondering what she could do.

Suddenly Marina remembered the village flower show to which her mother had promised to take her. It was to be held in a fortnight's time and she knew there were to be many competitions, with prizes for the winners; perhaps she might compete and even win a prize! That did seem a good plan, and working it out a task calculated to crowd every remaining moment of her holiday with interest. Quick as thought Marina skipped away to fetch the catalogue which Mother had that day received. Spreading it out on the table before her, she glanced rapidly down the list to see what lay within possibility of accomplishment for a little girl. There were prizes offered for vegetables; no, nothing there would do; for fruit, no; for flowers, but her own little garden with its gayly colored occupants, so dearly loved by Marina, was far away at school; no, that couldn't be attempted! Next came competitions for the finest chickens, and ducks, and rabbits, and guinea pigs.

Then came prizes offered for needlework, for crochet, for knitting, and last on the list came a competition for "miniature gardens!"

Marina felt sure it must have been put there for her special benefit, for what could be more alluring to a little country girl, with eyes wide awake to the beauties around her, than the making of a miniature garden? And she ran to her window corner, snuggling down there, chin in hand again, wondering harder than ever, but in quite a different way. This time she was wondering just how to set about making her garden, which was to be a beauty of course, and she felt much thought necessary for so important an undertaking.

Marina decided to make a miniature garden and enter as competitor for a prize to be awarded at the village flower show billed to take place in about a fortnight's time, and this is how she did it. First, she counted up her pocket money; there were a few shillings, a few pennies and one half-penny, by which you will know she was a little English girl, of course; then she started off at once to the nearest oil merchant's shop to see what necessary things she could buy with the money she possessed. She selected a nice baking tin—just the kind she'd seen cook use—a small tin of grass-green paint and a nice brush to paint with, and half a pound of plaster of Paris, carried them home in triumph, and was soon making headway with her preparations. It didn't take long to paint the sides of the tin, and one corner, where she meant to have a tiny lake, had to be made green also. Then she left it for a day or two to get thoroughly dry.

Marina next went hunting all over the countryside in search of picturesque little mossy stones for edging her miniature lake. They weren't very easy to find, but she had plenty of perseverance and was ultimately rewarded by the discovery of the jolliest treasures imaginable. It's astonishing what beauties the woods and brooklets hold for a little girl busily determined upon carrying out a bright plan. Then when the paint was dry, Marina mixed the plaster in a basin with an old spoon, taking care not to make it too moist, and put as much as she thought necessary round the inside of what was to be the little lake. Into this the stones had to be firmly wedged in the positions she had previously determined they should hold, quickly, too, for plaster of Paris dries quickly and forms a hard, solid mass. In this way a firm little rockery was made, but the plaster still had to be touched with green paint to make it look more realistic, and a few tiny pebbles had to be scattered on the floor of the lake.

Next began the search for growing things, and they were not all found in a day, by any means! But little by little they were brought home, put on an old tray and kept cool and damp until they should be needed. And oh! the joy Marina found in watching her collection grow and anticipating the surprise her beautiful garden would give others when finished! There was a baby mountain ash, a seedling fir tree grown into the weirdest shape imaginable, a tiny hawthorn, a sundew with its bright drops all ready to glisten in the sunlight, the most adorable little red strawberry plant, and moss and fungus, and very wee wildflowers more beautiful than most people realize exist.

SPANISH INTEREST IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Government Rejoiced Greatly When Informed of Place Spain Would Enjoy in the New Community of Nations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain—Spain has always been rather keen on the League of Nations. It has seemed to the most eminent statesmen and politicians that, whatever other people may have had to say about it and its possible ineffectuality, at all events it exactly suited Spain's attitude and conduct in the war and was in some sort of reflected manner a justification of it. It would be unfair to Spain to suggest that this is the only or the chief reason for her interest and attachment to the League. It certainly is not. These people like, more than any others, to discuss lofty ideals in a certain abstract way; the quest of the unattainable has always had an irresistible fascination for them, while they have disdained the task that is obvious and simple, the results of which might have yielded immediate benefit.

Idealism, theory, argument and romance—such are the best ingredients for any great proposition that is meant to appeal to the chief Spaniards of the time. So the League of Nations is the very thing. At the moment of the scheme being propounded, it seized the imagination of Spain, and we found the ayuntamiento doing honor in various ways to President Wilson, naming streets after him, passing resolutions blessing him, and all the rest. The government took up the affair, appointed special councils to consider the position of Spain and report upon it, got into touch with the nations who had the matter in hand, prosecuted her claims to high recognition, and rejoiced greatly when informed of the place she would occupy in this new community of nations.

Government's Summer Seat

It was fitting then, it was almost inevitable as one might say, that in such circumstances somewhere in Spain should be chosen for the first meeting on neutral soil of the Council of the League, and this idea being settled upon, there was really only one place for choice in the summer time and that was San Sebastian, the beautiful, the "Pearl of the Ocean" as they call it, place of a royal palace, virtually the summer seat of government, easy to reach from France, and a city of high refinement with hotels, streets, entertainments and all the rest in the best possible taste. So San Sebastian was selected and immediately the municipal council, with the cooperation of the government, began to make the most extensive preparations for the honor and entertainment of the members of the Council when they came along. There were to be nocturnal displays in the bay; fine performances and illuminations at the Casino; the delegates were to be feasted at banquets and shown all there was to be seen of Spain for a hundred kilometers round, and indeed everything was to be done to make them happy and charmed with Spain—except permit them any rest—while at the same time it did appear that San Sebastian was thinking less of any good work that the League might do than of the great celebration she was to make of the sojourn of these mighty delegates.

Certainly not one Spaniard in 20 had any idea as to what the delegates were coming for; what was thoroughly well realized was that this was a big event of the San Sebastian season. A few weeks before the report was spread, after the preparations had become far advanced, that the Council of the League would not meet in San Sebastian after all, for the present at any rate, and that the event would be postponed. The statement seemed to come from the League itself, and there was sorrow among those who heard it and took it as final. But speedily there came confirmation of the original arrangements, and so all was well. It is agreed by all connected with the League who have been here lately for the conferences, that Spain has done one thing excellently, and that there could not have been a better place for such a gathering than this most delightful resort at the corner of the Bay of Biscay.

Mr. Tittoni Arrives

The first of the delegates to arrive on the scene was Mr. Tittoni, coming along from Italy by way of Barcelona, and complaining on his arrival that Spanish trains were no better than the Italian, since the one that had conveyed him here from Barcelona was three hours late. The Italian ambassador, Mr. Fasciotti, received him, and he went off at once to the Hotel Cristina, where he shut himself up and began to work, refusing to be interviewed, though his secretary spoke carefully on his behalf. Coming through, however, Mr. Tittoni had something to say to Barcelona on his mission. He said that the League whose meeting he was going to attend would demonstrate by its work that it was not a Utopian conception nor was it in submission to any hegemony, but it desired to constitute a real association of all the free peoples and would have the advantage of the moral authority with which the Council of the League was vested.

The League would be the teacher and distributor throughout the world. So it might be able to contribute towards the diminution of the profound moral and material perturbation everywhere, which had brought about the war, and especially among the working classes who, moved by a mistaken egotism, had set up class war in the most strenuous manner. The work of the Council ought to be

directed toward bringing these laboring classes to a clearer vision of their interests. They must all look toward the future with confidence, preserving an unshakable faith in their ideals of progress, order and civilization.

Mr. Tittoni was president of the Council of the League when its meeting was held in Rome; on the present occasion Mr. Quinones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, was the choice, the usual compliment to the nation on whose soil such a gathering was held. The other delegates were not due in San Sebastian until two days later, mostly coming through France in a special train. The final preparations for the reception, however, were made, and one noticeable item consisted of six big and finely appointed automobiles that came along from Madrid, sent by the Minister of War for the use of the delegates.

Spain's Fine Preparations

On the day after Mr. Tittoni arrived, Mr. Quinones de Leon was busy with important details. There had been an intention to hold the sessions of the Council in the Institute, but the President of the Diputación of Guipuzcoa—a regional governing authority—and the vice-president of the Provincial Commission, urged that it would be a great advantage and convenience in every way if they were held in the salon of the Palace of the Diputación, for which indeed arrangements had been made on the assumption that the Council would agree. Quinones de Leon went along there to see what had been done and was delighted. Vestibule, staircases, hall and everywhere had been splendidly yet tastefully decorated with plants and flowers; a portrait of the King of Spain was displayed under a fine canopy, and on each side were two magnificent vases made in Barcelona on which were represented the flags of the eight nations which comprised the League. In the middle of the hall was a table for the conference with magnificent chairs, three of which evidently meant for the President and the two secretaries, being more luxurious than the rest.

There was a separate suite of apartments reserved for the delegates and staff of each nation, where they might conduct all their preparative, secretarial and other business.

"Perfect," said Quinones de Leon, and Mr. Tittoni said the same. All agreed that Spain did this sort of thing better than anyone else. The apartments reserved for France, England and Spain were even finer and more luxurious than the others. Mr. Balfour duly came along in an automobile and the other delegates by special train, each at once taking possession of the automobile placed at his disposal by the Spanish Government, each of which was flying miniature colors of the country to which the delegate belonged. On the evening of his arrival, Mr. Balfour received a number of journalists at the Hotel Cristina, and there made a long and impressive statement to them on the subjects and work of the League and his thoughts upon it. He said that the hopes of the nations that made the Treaty of Peace were universal hopes and they would succeed, but it was necessary and indispensable that the neutrals should cooperate in the work that had been undertaken. The fact that this meeting was held in a neutral country and under the presidency of a Spanish diplomatist revealed the ideals that were being followed. Naturally it was impossible to indicate the points of view that would be set forth by the various states or the council, but an examination of the agenda indicated the importance that the discussions would hold.

League and Public Opinion

The League of Nations could not hope, he said, to work with the rapidity and effectiveness which characterized works that might be undertaken by the great military powers. For that to be done there would need to be a strong army well prepared and capable of being mobilized in a short space of time. The chief arm of the League of Nations was public opinion. For the success of the League the powers must place their cases in the hands of the Council, which would discuss the various points of view, bringing them to the deliberation of an impartial tribunal which would represent public opinion. So war, through the discussion and the publicity of the debates, would become impossible.

He pointed to some good that had already been done by the League, and cited the case of the Aland Islands. This question had reached a state of great tension, and although the League settled nothing, the expression of the various points of view, and the long discussions by the Council, demonstrated the value of the work that was done. He thought, or rather he was sure, that in these days no nation would court self-destruction by defying an economic blockade, which all the powers might form against it. Although such an instrument would have such an enormous value, it was one that would very rarely be put into practice, for the simple reason that the very threat of such a blockade would be sufficient to intimidate the offending power. Therefore, they must strengthen their machinery in this direction, and this was one of the matters that were now coming up for debate.

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HUNGARY'S FOREIGN POLICY CRITICIZED

Widespread Dissatisfaction With It Exists, and Question of Restoration of Monarchy Is Again Exciting Much Attention

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—While the National Assembly is passing one measure after another with quite unusual rapidity, there are indications of serious changes impending in internal political affairs. General and widespread dissatisfaction exists over the present conduct of Hungary's foreign policy and the question of the speedy restoration of the monarchy is again exciting the greatest attention. The Peasants Party is especially discontented with the cabinet's manner of dealing with foreign affairs. This group, the strongest of the government parties, complains of the uncertainty and hesitancy of the foreign policy which in their view is responsible for Hungary's being surrounded by hostile countries, and at the same time being without a single friend among all the entente nations.

It was hoped that the leasing of the state railways to French capitalists would have brought some support from France, but that project now appears to have fallen through. The representation which the Hungarian Government made to the victorious great powers regarding the mobilization in the neighboring countries were not considered worthy even of an answer. These facts, as well as the perception that Hungary's relations to her neighbors are steadily becoming worse, have led the leaders of the Peasants Party to demand a revision of the whole foreign policy. In some quarters a reconciliation with Yugoslavia is urged, as the Szeged Government, formed before the overthrow of the Bela Kun régime, had favored an understanding with Serbia and had even sent prominent political persons to Belgrade to discuss the matter.

Hungary's Isolation

It is believed that the establishment of friendly relations with the democratic and strongly socialist Jugo-Slavs would prove a powerful barrier against the present reactionary movement. In any case, some effective remedy must be found as the complete and lasting isolation of Hungary by her hostile neighbors would be extremely perilous to the country's future. It should also be remarked that the new movement for a change of foreign policy has been greatly strengthened by the latest developments in the Near East.

Another and very serious question is also causing intense agitation in the National Assembly, namely, the occupancy of the royal throne. Although the great majority of the people are strongly monarchistic, there are no less than four royalist parties in open or secret hostility to one another.

The first royalist party is that of the Legitimists, who demand the restoration of the monarchy and the reinstatement of King Charles, who, according to their claims, has never ceased to be King of Hungary. It is true, of course, that Charles never formally abdicated in Hungary. To this party belong the feudal aristocracy, the democratic party and a number of former dissidents. This first party desires that the restoration of King Charles should be brought about in the natural evolution of affairs.

The second party, which also supports Charles, is less patient, demanding his immediate recall, and to this end is carrying on a strong agitation among the peasantry, as well as in the cities and in the army. Stephen Friedrich, the former Minister President and who just now appears to be seriously compromised by the fate of Count Tisza is the leader of this group.

Need of a King Urged

The third royalist party wishes to postpone the question of the sovereign, and is in favor of maintaining the present system of government as long as possible. They urge that the King cannot possibly come back so long as peace and order are not fully reestablished in the land. Here they are in direct opposition to the views of the first party, as enunciated by Count Julius Andrássy in the National Assembly, that order could not be expected before Hungary had a king again.

The fourth royalist party desires the elimination of the Hapsburgs through the introduction of a foreign dynasty. This group finds its chief

supports in the ranks of the former Kossuthists. But having no really definite candidate to put forward, this last party need not be taken very seriously.

Though it is true that nothing has been heard recently from the entente with regard to their declaration that the Hapsburgs will not be permitted to reascend the throne of Hungary, it must not be assumed that this prohibition has been waived. On the contrary, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has been informed on the best authority, that the entente missions in Budapest have officially warned the regent—Admiral Horthy—who is generally supposed to be a warm adherent of Charles—that should any serious attempt be made to set a member of the Hapsburg family on the throne, the armies of the Rumanians, Czechs and Jugo-Slavs, will at once march into and occupy the country. Nevertheless, at the present time, very few Hungarians anticipate that the new king will be other than a Hapsburg.

Surprising Developments

This whole question of the occupancy of the throne is fast becoming more actual, because of the rapid progress being made by the National Assembly in carrying out the program of government measures. Under the agreement made between the various parties of the National Assembly, the throne question must be taken up as soon as the cabinet's program has been completed. It is not at all unlikely that some surprising developments will follow.

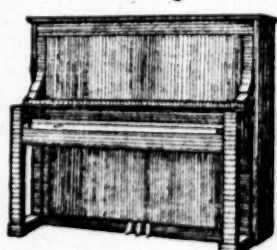
These reports of a restoration movement are causing much anxiety and even apprehension in the states bordering on Hungary. Prudent politicians in these countries regret that just at this time, when Hungary needs quiet and the confidence and friendship of her neighbors in helping her to recover from the disastrous effects of the war, she should elect to pursue a course which must tend to create new enemies, and afford her former foes a new pretext for adopting fresh and severe measures against her.

The restoration of the monarchy in Budapest would certainly increase the disquiet prevailing in Austria and further intensify the political opposition between the two countries. In addition to the machinations of the Bolsheviks and the pressures coming from the entente states, Austria would be exposed still further to inevitable friction from a monarchic Hungary. For Vienna has not the least inclination to make any such experiments and with exception of certain elements in the Tyrol, there is no thought of any restoration of the monarchy in the whole country. Austria wants only the opportunity for quiet, undisturbed, productive work and good peaceful relations with Hungary. Every country has its own rights of self-determination and nobody should oppose the wishes of a whole nation regarding its form of government. Such a revolutionary upset as the restoration of the monarchy in Hungary could only prove a misfortune for that country and bring about new disquietude in Austria.

LAW ENFORCEMENT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—A sane and comprehensive Americanism, support of officers in the enforcement of law, the clearing of the statute books of laws which cannot be enforced, the exposing rather than the suppression of radicals, and the de-Prussianizing of the United States Army in preparation for any further use thereof, were features which received attention at the annual convention of the American Legion of South Dakota.

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ARMENIANS DENY AIDING BOLSHEVIKI

Soviet Troops Said Not to Have Invaded Persia Through Territory Which Was Armenian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is stated by the Armenian Bureau in London that the Armenian Peace Delegation has returned from Moscow to Erivan, where the negotiations for a permanent peace between Soviet Russia and the Armenian Republic are being continued with Mr. Legrand, the Soviet representative in Armenia.

The bureau also announces that significant events have been taking place on the borders of Armenia and Persia. The notorious Khans of Nakhichevan, who were the protégés of the Young Turks, endeavored to escape to Persia across the river Arax when the town was captured by the Armenian troops, but the Persian Government, it is said, refused to receive them in its territory. Some, however, succeeded in escaping to Maku, another hotbed of Turco-Tartar intrigue and sedition. Eye-witnesses assert that General Shakhinski, the commander-in-chief of the Tartar troops in that sector, was robbed by his own men and is reported as now hiding in the hills. The little town of Maku, at the northwestern corner of Persian Azerbaijan, is, it is stated, now the center of all anti-Allied and anti-Armenian activities of the Turks and Tartars.

"The Enemy's Gate"

In connection with these events, a recent message from the Daily Telegraph correspondent in Constantinople states that a column of Red troops has been dispatched to Tabriz (in Persia) through Armenia, in accordance with the treaty which has been signed between Armenia and Soviet Russia. The message demands that Armenia should be called to account for this action, in that it not only destroys the Muhammadan states of the Near East, but it is considered to have a direct and sinister bearing upon the relations between Armenia and Great Britain in Transcaucasia. Armenia is thus, it is stated, "becoming the enemy's gate."

Commenting upon these inferences, the Armenian bureau in London has addressed the following communication to the Daily Telegraph in reply:

"The reflections cast by your correspondent on the relations of Armenia and the Soviet illustrate once more the confusion prevailing in Transcaucasia. Since the Russian Revolution in 1917 things have moved with rapidity and events have followed each other in such an incoherent manner that any student of politics who is not on the spot is likely to miss the exact sequence of

events. Your correspondent may not have been aware that, except during the first two months of 1919, Julfa has never been in the hands of the Armenian Government and that up to this day the hold of the Armenian troops on the railway from Erivan to Julfa has scarcely been secure.

No Natural Barrier

"A mere glance at a large-scale contour map of Transcaucasia will show that the chain of mountains stretching from the Lake of Gokchai down to the River Arax at Julfa and Ordubad is an unbroken range of mountains with only a few difficult passes leading from the districts of Karabagh and Zangbar to the railway line along the Arax River. Once the Bolshevik troops had occupied Karabagh and Zangezur—and no force in the world could resist the onslaught of the Bolsheviks in those districts—there was no other military or natural barrier preventing the descent of the Bolshevik troops at Julfa and Ordubad, whence they had made their incursions into the northwestern corner of Persia. The Bolshevik-Tartar troops have invaded Tabriz and Julfa, not through the Armenian territory along the railway line, but through the main road of Shusha-Gerusi and the River Barchubet Tshai, which competent British authorities have considered to be Tartar territory and helped the Azerbaijan Government to occupy it.

"We Armenians also have a good deal to say in respect to certain tendencies of certain leaders of Transcaucasian-Armenianism and their intellectual leanings toward any idea, however morbid, emanating from the north; yet, the fact is that even those leaders are not responsible in this particular case for what has taken place quite recently on the borders of Persia, and therefore your able correspondent is shooting wide of the mark in his sweeping statement that 'Armenia is becoming the enemy's gate.'"

FIXING A BASIC WAGE FOR RURAL WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Before the Board of Trade which has been taking evidence with the view of fixing a statutory basic wage for rural labor, a variety of testimony has been submitted.

A. K. Trethowan, president of the Farmers and Settlers Association, a member also of the Legislative Council, said that he was largely interested in wheat growing. With respect to the rural workers' wages he said that these had not varied much during the last three years. The cost of feeding men and horses, however, had doubled. The decrease in the area under wheat was due to the low rates received and the low average yield. Wheat was still being grown by small holders, but those who had large areas had gone in for stock raising. This changing over to cattle had had a serious effect on the towns in the wheat districts, as stock raising did not employ as much labor as wheat growing.

The farmers of the State, said Mr. Trethowan, were feeding the community at rates 100 per cent below those ruling in other parts of the world.

A statement from Sir Joseph Carruthers, M. L. C., a former Premier of the State, was read. From the figures supplied to him in 1915 by the government statistician, Sir Joseph stated that the agriculturist and the small grazier produced nearly 50 per cent more than the combined industries of dairying, poultry raising, bee farming, and mining put together.

"The fixation of a living wage at present can do no good," Sir Joseph declared, "because it will make a rigid rule in an industry where both the output and the prices are governed by matters over which the farmer has no control, such as the season and the market."



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TOWN LEADING

Better Goal Average Gives Club
First Place in First Division of
English Association Football
League Over Aston Villa

ENGLISH FOOTBALL STANDING

First Division

Huddersfield Town	5	1	0	3	10
Aston Villa	5	2	0	16	12
Bolton Wanderers	4	2	1	16	7
Sunderland	3	1	2	12	9
Everton	3	1	2	15	10
Liverpool	2	1	3	12	8
Newcastle United	2	2	2	10	10
Oldham Athletic	2	1	2	8	9
Manchester City	3	3	0	13	13
Bradford City	2	3	1	11	8
West Bromwich	1	4	0	6	6
Manchester United	2	2	2	9	8
Woolwich Arsenal	2	3	1	6	11
Bradford Park Avenue	1	2	2	10	10
Burnley	2	2	1	6	8
Sheffield United	2	2	1	8	11
Preston North End	2	3	1	7	8
Blackburn Rovers	2	2	1	5	4
Chelsea	1	3	2	5	9
Tottenham Hotspur	1	3	2	8	11
Derby County	2	2	2	6	12
Middlesbrough	0	3	3	2	2

Second Division

South Shields	3	1	2	5	8	
Stoke	3	1	2	5	8	
Cardiff City	3	1	2	11	6	8
Notts County	3	1	2	8	5	8
West Ham United	3	1	2	7	4	8
Clapton Orient	3	2	2	12	10	8
Blackpool	2	2	3	13	8	8
Hull City	2	2	3	9	8	7
Bury	3	2	1	11	9	7
Fulham	2	2	2	6	5	6
Preston	1	4	5	5	4	6
Bristol City	2	2	2	7	8	6
Leicester City	2	3	3	8	5	6
Sheffield Wednesday	1	3	2	3	5	6
Rotherham County	1	2	3	6	8	5
Leeds United	2	3	1	8	10	5
Coventry City	1	3	2	3	9	4
Wolverhampton	2	2	4	5	7	4
Notts Forest	2	2	3	8	8	4
Birmingham	1	4	5	8	9	4
Barnsley	0	2	4	5	7	4
Stockport County	1	4	1	10	17	4

Third Division

Millwall Athletic	4	2	1	9	6	9
Crystal Palace	4	1	1	7	2	8
Watford	4	2	0	14	6	8
Swindon Town	4	0	0	0	10	8
Merthyr Town	3	1	2	12	6	7
Gillingham	2	2	3	6	12	7
Exeter City	2	1	3	8	4	7
Portsmouth	2	2	3	9	6	7
Queens Park	3	1	0	6	1	7
Brentford	2	2	4	9	9	7
Bristol Rovers	3	3	0	9	9	6
Luton Town	2	2	2	9	8	6
Swansea Town	3	2	2	8	13	6
Grimsby Town	3	3	0	8	10	6
Plymouth Argyle	4	0	4	8	2	6
Reading	2	3	1	6	5	5
Brighton and Hove	2	3	1	8	9	5
Southend United	2	4	0	6	9	4
Norwich City	0	3	4	4	9	4
Northampton	3	0	0	7	17	4
Newport County	0	5	1	3	15	1

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE

STANDING

Airdrieonians	6	1	1	21	10	13
Greenock Morton	4	2	3	15	11	11
Dundee	4	1	3	10	6	11
Hearts	4	1	3	16	6	11
Partick Thistle	4	1	3	16	6	11
Celtic	4	0	2	8	4	10
Hibernians	3	2	2	9	9	9
Academicals	3	3	3	12	10	9
Third Lanark	3	2	2	15	10	8
Kilmarnock	2	3	4	13	21	8
Queens Park	3	2	2	15	13	8
Aberdeen	3	2	2	13	15	8
Falkirk	3	4	2	12	13	8
Motherwell	4	4	0	13	10	8
Raith Rovers	4	5	0	9	11	8
Clyde	3	3	1	9	11	7
St. Johnstone	3	2	2	11	10	7
Ayr United	2	6	2	7	16	6
Dumbarton	1	7	2	5	19	6
Clydebank	1	6	2	7	13	4
St. Mirren	0	7	1	4	15	

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The

Bolton Wanderers were ousted from

the leadership of the First Division

Association Football League today as

a result of their defeat on the West

Bromwich Albion ground. Thus Hud-

dersfield Town, who were too good for

Bradford City, take the lead for Aston

Villa, who are equal on points, have

not so good a goal average. The meet-

ing of Bolton with the league cham-

pions at West Bromwich and Villa's

visit to the Tottenham ground were

the star matches of the day. The vic-

tory of West Bromwich Albion is

their first of this season, while the

Tottenham victory is a repetition of last

week's result on the Villa's grounds,

and of last season's meeting in the

English Cup play. South Shields are

still at the head of the second division

and as yet unbeaten, although they

could only draw with Barnsley, Stoke,

defeated for the first time this season,

being second. In the third division

Crystal Palace, who gained a good vic-

tory over Norwich City, have risen to

the top, being superior only on goal

average to Southampton and Millwall.

The most important match in Scottish

football was the meeting in the Glas-

gow Cup between the rival teams, Cel-

tic and Glasgow Rangers, the former,

who had the advantage of being on

home ground, eventually securing the

victory. The results follow:

First Division

Huddersfield 2, Bradford City 0.

*Middlesbrough 0, Burnley 0.

*Sheffield United 2, Bradford 0.

*Sunderland 2, Blackburn Rovers 0.

*West Bromwich 2, Bolton 1.

*Preston 2, Derby 1.

*Manchester City 3, Arsenal 1.

*Oldham 0, Liverpool 0.

*Preston 2, Newcastle 2.

*Manchester United 2, Chelsea 1.

*Aston Villa 2, Tottenham 1.

Second Division

*Birmingham 1, Cardiff 1.

*Leeds United 3, Leicester 1.

*Notts County 2, Notts Forest 0.

*West Ham 2, Fulham 0.

*Barnsley 1, South Shields 1.

*Hull City 2, Hull 1.

*Bury 2, Wolverhampton 1.

*Middlesbrough 2, Stoke 0.

*Clapton Orient 3, Stockport 0.

*Sheffield Wednesday 1, Stoke 0.

Third Division

*Grimsby 1, Bristol Rovers 1.

*Crystal Palace 1, Norwich 0.

MANY PLAYERS

CHANGE CLUBS

Transfers Promise to Add Interest

to This Season's English and

Scottish Championships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The first-class

league clubs in the Association foot-

ball campaign of the 1920-21 season

have now consolidated their re-

sources for the struggle for the cham-

pionship. Many well-known players

have transferred their allegiance and

clubs that did unusually well last sea-

son have paid the penalty by losing

some of their "stars" to other more

powerful organizations.

The Chelsea team and Tottenham

Hotspurs will meet one another this

season in league matches and between

two sides of the standing and caliber

of these there will be some fine foot-

ball. Chelsea have practically all last

season's talent to draw upon, and

their forward line will again be led

by the international center, J. G. Cook,

while the defense remains intact as it

was at the end of last season. Tot-

tenham have not suffered any notable

loss of playing strength and have

found it necessary to strengthen their

team by securing only three new

players; a new center half, Roy Mac-

Donald, from Dundee; A. C. Hunter,

the Queen's Park goal keeper, and J.

Ross, a halfback from Raith Rovers.

With regard to others of the premier

clubs, Newcastle United have also

been forging in Dundee for halfbacks

and have signed R. A. McIntosh, a

regular player in the Scottish team

for the past three seasons. Well over

30 players are on the books of the

Tyneside Club, but a notable absentee

is James Hibbert, who has gone to

Yorkshire.

In the Second Division the biggest

event is the transfer of James Mc-

Coll from Glasgow Celtic to Stoke at

a four-figure fee. South Shields have

retained practically the whole of last

season's eleven and have made notable

additions to the playing personnel by

the transfer of Simpson Bainbridge,

formerly of Preston North End and

Leeds City, a fine wing forward, and

A. R. Hawes, the amateur interna-

tional forward, who comes from Nor-

wich City. J. E. Broadhead, also

from Norwich City, has been signed,

as well as G. S. McIntyre, an amateur

fullback from Cambridge University.

South Shields are likely to do as well

as they did last season in their first

season of Second Division football.

By way of contrast, Coventry may be

mentioned. Last season they just

escaped the necessity of applying for

reinstatement in the Second Division

through an end of the season effort

and have not, so far as is known,

done much in the way of strengthening

the team for the current campaign.

A new inside forward is available in

Albert Howell, one of the two crick-

eters of that name playing for War-

wickshire in the county championship.

Barnsley have secured a new

amateur player in F. B. Young, who

last season played left halfback for

Dulwich Hamlet in the south of Eng-

land. Wolverhampton Wanderers

have signed on two valuable players

in Val Gregory and G. Edmonds of

the Watford Club in last season's

league. Edmonds is a center forward

and Gregory a right half. Against

this accession of strength may be set

the loss of the Wanderers captain,

A. J. Bishop, left halfback, who has

gone to the Wrexham Football Club.

Wrexham are a Welsh side who

provide a good many of the Welsh am-

ateur internationals. Fulham, one

of the London clubs, have signed a

number of last season's team, includ-

ing their center forward, Donald Cook,

who was one of the most consistent

scorers in the Second Division.

In the Third Division of the league,

consisting of last season's Southern

League clubs, First Division, several

transfers have been announced. Wat-

ford have secured a new goal keeper

from the Midlands, G. N. Cutts, who

used to play with Mansfield Town, E.

F. Bacon, a wing half from Leicester

City, J. Short an inside forward from

Birmingham and A. E. Mumery out-

side left, from Leicester. Watford

have had difficulties with their last

season's team, the members of which

have not shown a readiness to sign

for another season. Queens Park

Rangers have lost the services of

James Kinloch, inside right, who ap-

pears this season in Scottish foot-

ball in the ranks of the Partick Thistle

Club. F. E. Blackman has resigned

from the Rangers, and the directors

have secured G. Grant, a halfback,

formerly of the Arsenal and Millwall.

Portsmouth, the team which finished

at the head of the Southern League

last season, have a new manager to

carry them through their first season

in the Third Division of the football

league, in John McCarthy, a former

player with managerial experience

with Barnsley and several big Scot-

tish clubs. Since taking up his duties

Mr. McCarthy has secured two prom-

ising Scottish players for Portsmouth

in James Reid, of Blantyre Celtic, and

J. Mackie of the same club. South-

ampton, the great rivals of Portsmouth

on the south coast, have a new goal

keeper in W. Robley, and Reading will

be assisted by a new player, E. H.

Powell, of Pontypridd.

Northampton had a poor record last

season in spite of several unexpected

and smashing victories over more

highly placed clubs. Newcomers to

the team include George Jobey, a

right halfback from Leicester and

Newcastle United. Many of the play-

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WATER POWER AS
NATURAL ASSETSerious Coal Situation Emphasizes
Need of Making Use of Enor-
mous Energy Going to Waste
Throughout the United States

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Col. William A. Gaston, chairman of the National Shawmut Bank directors, writing in Current Affairs, published by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says:

The serious coal situation now confronting the entire country serves to emphasize the importance of the passage after 10 years' effort, of the National Water Power Bill. It is distinctly encouraging that a survey has already been started to study the possibilities of establishing a general system for the generation and distribution of hydro-electrical power throughout the industrial zone between Boston and Washington.

Although our water powers represent a natural asset of enormous value, it remained for the extraordinary demands of the war, and the subsequent disarrangement of transportation to make us realize the folly of our continued neglect of water power as an adjunct to coal as a source of power. Every horse power unit of industrial energy now going to waste through unused water power, if substituted for steam power, would contribute in a practical way toward a solution of our present fuel problem. In our neglect to develop water power we have shown an amazing disregard of the necessity for effecting economies and securing every advantage of our resources for meeting industrial competition.

Big Asset Is Unused

The effect of the coal shortage on New England may force her to undertake the development of her idle water power. The dependence of New England upon industrial development makes the question of power of vital importance. Water power represents the one great natural resource with which New England has been favored. A recent report says that the rivers and streams of this section are capable of developing more than 2,000,000 horse power. There is now going to waste in Maine an amount of power which, if employed, would permit Maine to become one of the leading industrial states. The signing of the water power bill makes possible the immediate development of hydro-electric projects which would add 30,000 horse power to the resources of Massachusetts and Connecticut; projects which had been held up by federal control of navigable waters. The serious position into which New England industries have been forced by the coal situation is aggravated by increasing fuel demands of public utility corporations.

Solution of Problem?

It is impossible that New England can compete successfully with other manufacturing districts throughout the world if her efforts toward development are to be handicapped by a constantly increasing cost of power for the operation of her industries. Hydro-electric power development offers a solution of her present problem.

Through its development New England in a large measure may free herself from the effects of coal shortage and increased prices, inadequate transportation facilities, and embargoes. It requires that there be applied to the question of utilizing the water power resources of New England the same foresight which New England manufacturers of the past demonstrated in the development of the great industries built up along the banks of the Merrimack and Nashua rivers.

TRADE CONDITIONS
ARE CONFLICTING

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: Divergence and conflicting influences rob the trade situation of uniformity. The broad general statements may be made that trade is, as a whole, not better than fair, that industrial operations are maintained, but below the speed of some months ago, that collections are only fair to slow, but that good warm weather is helping the corn crop to mature nicely and that drier weather in some states has made for rather better reports from the South's leading staple, cotton, which has, however, deteriorated considerably since the last government report.

In the textile trades and in wearing apparel generally, the advance of the season and the necessity of making buying decisions offset to some degree the hesitation bred by uncertainty as to future prices; the result being a sort of compromise, in which actual needs and immediate requirements govern purchases.

The phrase, "Go slow and bid low," in fact, seems best to describe the species of halting buying, which seems to augur only a fair trade for fall and a reduction of the profits conceded to have been made in the earlier part of the year.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
France (French)	\$1.53 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
France (Belgian)	67.02	1930
Belgium	67.40	1930
Italy	64.11	1930
Switzerland	31	4020
German mark	67.19	2282
Canadian dollar	30	

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market

Am Can	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Car & Fdry	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Am Int Corp	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	78
Am Locom	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97
Am Smelters	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64
Am Sugar	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Woolen	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
Alcoa	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Anaconda	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Atchafalpa	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
At Gulf & W I	151 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	151 1/2
Bald Loco	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
B & O	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Beth St B	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78
Can Pac	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Central Leather	54	54 1/2	51 1/2	52
Chambers	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
C M & St P	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
C R I & Pac	38	38 1/2	38	38
China	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Corn Prods	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Crescent S	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
C S Sugar	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	41
C S Sug Pfd	76	76	76	76
Endicott John	71	71	71	71
French Rep	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Gen Mot	22	22 1/2	21 1/2	22
Inspiration	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	49
Int Paper	82	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Trans Oil	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Kennecott	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Marine	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Marine Pfd	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Mex Petroleum	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Midvale	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mo Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
N Y Central	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
N Y N H & H	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Pa Pac	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Pan Am	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Pan Am Pfd	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pierce Arrow	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	39
Punta Alegre	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Reading	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Rep I & Steel	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85
Roy D of N Y	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Sinclair	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
So Pac	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
So Rail	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Texas Co	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	53
Texas & Pac	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Union Pac	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
U Pac	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
U S Realty	50	50	50	50
U S Rubber	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
U S Steel	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U S Steel Pfd	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Westinghouse	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Willamette	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Wool	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

Total sales \$35,300 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

Liberty 5 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
do 2 1/2	90.02	90.04	90.00	90.04
do 2 1/4	85.20	85.40	85.10	85.10
do 2 1/4	86.00	86.10	86.00	86.00
do 2 1/4	85.16	85.20	85.12	85.18
do 2 1/4	85.18	85.24	85.14	85.18
do 4 1/4	85.20	85.44	85.26	85.40
do 4 1/4	85.46	85.50	85.44	85.50
do 3 1/4	85.44	85.48	85.44	85.48

FOREIGN BONDS

Anglo French 5 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
Belgian 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
C of Paris 5 1/2	94	94	94	94
C of Bordeaux 5 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
C of Marseilles 5 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
French 5 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Swiss 5 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Un King 5 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
do 1927	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
do 1932	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

Saturday's Closing Prices				Adv	Dec
Am Tel			100 1/2		
A A Ch com			85 1/2		
Am Bosch			84 1/2		
Am Wool pfd			95		
Arizona Com			13		
Arizona Com			10 1/2 b		
Booth Fish			7 b		
Boston Elev			63 1/2		1/2
Boston & Me			38		1/2
Butte & Sup			20		
Cal & Arizona			5 1/2		1/2
Cal & Hecla			28 1/2		
Copper Range			36 1/2	1 1/2	
Davis-Daly			9	1/2	
East Butte			11		1/2
Elder			24		1/2
Fairbanks			54 1/2 b		1/2
Granby			27 1/2		
Gray & Davis			19 1/2	2 1/2	
Greene-Can			29 1/2	1/2	
I Creek Com			69 1/2	1 1/2	
Isle Royale			27 b		
Lake Copper			3 1/2		
Mass Elec pfd			74		
Mass Gas			44		1/2
May-Old Colony			6 1/2		1/2
Miami			19 1/2 b		
Mohawk			61		
Mullins			24		
N Y, N H & H			24		
North Butte			16 1/2		1/2
Old Dominion			24 1/2		
Oscoda			29 1/2	1	
Pacific & Bing			29 1/2	2 1/2	
Pond Creek			16 1/2		1
Root & Van Der			29 1/2		1
Stewart			34 1/2	2 1/2	
Swift & Co			10 1/2	1 1/2	
Union Fruit			21 1/2		1
United Shoe			41		1
U S Smelting			60		1

*New York quotation.

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	11 1/2	11 1/2
Allied Oil	25	25
Am Locom	97 1/2	97 1/2
Boston & Mont	70 1/2	70 1/2
Carib Synd	12 1/2	12 1/2
Caledonia	19	19
Cities S. Bkms Cfs	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cone Copper	33 1/2	33 1/2
Elk Basin	3 1/2	3 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
General Asphalt	60	60
Glenn	2	2
Goldfield Cons	8	8
Gulley Gillespie	33	33
Hecia Mining	4	4
Horse Sound	3	3
Indian Pkg	3 1/2	3 1/2
Inter Petrol	33 1/2	33 1/2
Merrill	15	15
Midwest Refng	15 1/2	15 1/2
No Am P & P	32	32
Sinclair Petrol	3 1/2	3 1/2
N Y N H & H	24	24
Prod & Refrns	6	6
Salt Creek	32 1/2	32 1/2
Rapids Ref	5 1/2	5 1/2
Sinclair Petrol	3 1/2	3 1/2
Skelly	10 1/2	10 1/2
Standard Motors	7 1/2	7 1/2
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	11 1/2
United States Sm	2 1/2	2 1/2
White Oil	24 1/2	24 1/2

RETURN OF MEXICAN RAILWAYS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The commission appointed to arrange for the return of the National Railroad of Mexico to its owners has begun its work, and it is said favorable progress is being made. It is expected the return to private ownership will be completed toward the end of the year or about the time General Obregon enters office as president.

RAIL ISSUES STRONG
IN STOCK MARKET

Traders on the New York Stock Exchange on Saturday paid considerable attention to the rail and shipping issues. The rails were particularly strong. Erie was particularly active, closing with a net advance of 3 1/2. Canadian Pacific gained 1 1/2, Southern Pacific 1 1/2, and Southern Railway 1 1/2. Some of the specialties were decidedly weak. American Beet Sugar was especially heavy, closing with a net loss of 4. Central Leather lost 2 and Pan American 1 1/2. Price changes were mixed on the Boston exchange, but as a whole were unimportant.

SOUTH AMERICAN
OIL DEVELOPMENTS

NEW YORK, New York—World-wide search for oil has thrown attention more than ever toward South America. That prolific oil fields will be developed in the northern part of that continent seems beyond question. Wells are drilling in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. Approximately 3,000,000 barrels annual output has already been obtained in Peru, of grade equal to Pennsylvania crude, the best produced in the United States.

Although Mexican fields have more than doubled production the last two years, and promise to become an increasingly important factor, the oil is used chiefly for fuel, and does not contain a high yield of some of the other important oil products.

American companies, within a few years, have become interested on a large scale in Colombia and Venezuela. The Standard Oil's entrance into Colombia through the International Petroleum-Tropical Oil merger is one of the most important developments, and of special significance in view of the Standard Oil's strong position as to marketing oil in South America. These markets are continually growing, and if prolific oil fields are developed it would strengthen the position of Standard Oil interests if they controlled at least enough of this output to supply their South American trade.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	28.60	28.75	28.30	28.61
December	25.70	25.95	25.57	25.77
January	24.48	24.75	24.25	24.55
March	23.10	23.75	22.40	23.57
May	22.95	23.20	22.80	23.08
July	22.50	22.70	22.50	22.60

Spots 31.00, unchanged.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices Saturday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	25.30	25.50	25.10	25.31
December	24.75	24.80	24.62	24.80
March	23.12	23.25	22.82	23.08

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	Second week Sept.	1920	1919
From Jan 1	\$14,898,620	\$12,018,058	\$4,322,235
From Jan 1	\$14,898,620	\$12,018,058	\$4,322,235

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, New York—The following statement shows the actual condition of the New York Clearing House banks:

	Last week	Prev week
Surplus	\$19,296,410	\$24,079,290
Aggr rev	\$50,113,000	\$53,554,000
Loans, dis, etc	\$3,230,425,000	\$3,117,442,000
Cash in vaults		
mem bks	\$90,832,000	\$93,009,000
of mem bks		
in res bank	\$42,991,000	\$36,364,000
es in vita state		
bks & tr cos	\$4,028,000	\$3,245,000
es in dep state		
bks & tr cos	\$714,000	\$824,000
demand depts	\$4,077,030,000	\$3,991,963,000
time depts	\$21,831,000	\$23,173,000
regulation	\$34,716,000	\$34,834,000
& depts	\$80,330,000	\$12,159,000

EDUCATION OF ALIEN IS URGED

Leaders at Massachusetts State Conference Point Out the Importance of Educating Immigrants of Every Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts— "Wherever as many as 1000 aliens are found in any community there should be public provision for the education of the immigrant," said Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of the Boston public schools, in an address before the state conference on immigrant education in Massachusetts held in Plymouth under the joint auspices of the State Department of Education and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"We have found in Massachusetts in recent years that there were communities not even obeying the present law requiring evening schools," continued Mr. Thompson. "The immigrant had been forgotten as a citizen. He was considered merely as an employee, 'arms and legs,' in production. The present point of view undoubtedly is that the immigrant is to be looked upon primarily as a citizen, a voter, and a participant in all questions affecting citizenship. Our public school systems are competent to handle effectively the problem of immigrant education provided funds are forthcoming from the community primarily, and secondarily from the State, so that the proper buildings, class rooms, furniture and, beyond everything else, proper teachers especially trained, may be employed. The public school system has never failed to meet public expectations when given funds and encouragement with which to work. Today, give us the funds and the encouragement and we can do our duty with respect to the immigrant."

John J. Mahoney, state supervisor of Americanization, in speaking before the conference on how the industries may best cooperate in the education of the immigrant, said: "Industrial leaders should come to an out-and-out acceptance of the fundamental that the education of the immigrant is something that should be promoted by every one as a public duty. It is merely a question of good citizenship. In the past doubts have been expressed both about the possibility and the value of teaching English to our non-English speaking population. We must have none of these. The teaching of English alone will not serve to eliminate what we look upon as un-American tendencies in the foreign-born. But it is hard to conceive of this being done while the language barrier remains. And the language barrier can be removed much more quickly if the industries will lend whole-hearted aid, as to a project in which they believe."

George F. Quimby, industrial service secretary of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said: "The Associated Industries supports Americanization because it recognizes that the industries which employ alien workers have a very definite responsibility as a part of the community which has a natural and constant contact with these prospective citizens. Ninety-nine industries in 42 cities and towns have conducted English classes for their workers during the past year, reaching, through 304 classes, more than 4000 pupils. Statistics show that in the industries where such classes are conducted, a little less than one-third of the employees who speak little or no English were reached by the classes conducted during this past year. While this does not indicate a tremendous number of classes, it is worth while to note the fact that in all but two of the industries where experience has been gained this past year, it is the intention to build on the present experience with larger and more thoroughgoing enterprise this coming winter."

"Massachusetts has long held a place of leadership in educational matters. Today she is grasping an old opportunity in a new way. It is no longer considered sufficient to create educational facilities in regularly constituted places at duly appointed times to which citizens may go for instruction. It is necessary today, in addition to that, to carry the opportunity for instruction to our residents wherever and whenever they can be gathered together. A school now comprises a group of pupils instructed by a teacher anywhere, at any time, and has nothing necessarily to do with the particular red brick building commonly known as a public school."

WASTE OF STORAGE SPACE PROTESTED

BOSTON, Massachusetts— "This State House is two-thirds used for storage," exclaimed an official recently in the presence of a pile of documents, books, portfolios and other dust-covered stuff which State House employees were bringing out of one of the rooms and dumping in a corridor, preparatory to being sorted and stored elsewhere, such of it as they want stored. He proceeded to tell at length of the uselessness and the ancient date of great masses of the paper, and he dwelt upon the cost of binding and printing such large and unwanted editions, though there is now a slight reimbursement in the value of over \$2 per hundred pounds for it as waste paper. There were great bundles of annual reports, going back, some of them, over 30 years. There was material in the pile, said the official, which the department itself did not know it had in possession. There were foreign documents. There were statistics

whose timeliness long ago ceased. Yet it is to be presumed that in the state library there is a full set of all these reports, and that as far as the welfare of the world is concerned, nothing would be lost if every copy of a report in the entire thousands of pounds were destroyed.

"The public knows where the official file is kept," said the official. "If anybody wants anything in it, all that is necessary is to come to the State House and get it, or have somebody here look it up. There has been a law passed for the destruction of useless documents like this, as far as they have accumulated in the document room," but the pile in question was in charge of a State Department, and did not come under the law.

JURY URGED TO UPHOLD THE LAW

New Jersey Judge Charges Members That Illegal Practices Must Be Brought to a Stop

TRENTON, New Jersey—In charging the United States grand jury for the September term, Judge John Reilstab of the United States District Court said that the prohibition law in New Jersey was being violated with abandon, and that illegal practices must be stopped. The judge said in part:

"Put in your grappling hooks and produce the crooks who are engaged in this nefarious work, and remember also that it makes no difference as to the guilt of the participants in this crime, whether they actually traffic in intoxicating liquors or whether they aid or abet the actual traffickers. The duty of the hour is honestly and impartially to enforce the national prohibition act and so far as it is possible to bring to the bar every violator of this law, both great and small."

"The neglect of the state's local authorities charged with the enforcement of the law fully to cooperate with the efforts of the federal government to enforce this amendment is proving a serious handicap in the present juncture. It was not drafted with the idea that in any of the states there would be found such general indifference to its enforcement by local authorities, as is the case in certain populous communities."

The judge told the grand jury that the present violations would tend toward contempt for all law, both state and federal, unless checked, and that it was the duty of the jurymen to stem the tide.

ARRESTS FOLLOW MICHIGAN SEIZURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DETROIT, Michigan—Counselman William Turner of Amherstburg, Ontario, chairman of the police committee, and Grant Duff, manager of the local branch of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Railway, have been arrested by license inspectors headed by the Rev. J. O. Spraklin, a Methodist Episcopal minister, charged with "losing" 150 cases of liquor from a freight car which they were guarding. Dr. W. W. Fred Park, Mayor of Amherstburg, was fined \$1000 and costs in connection with the disappearance of 115 cases of liquor from his barn. A cruiser and four launches were captured by Canadian officers off the Detroit shore, and the occupants were charged with violation of the Ontario Temperance Act. The Rev. Mr. Spraklin was appointed an inspector following charges he made that many of the officials are lax in the enforcement of the liquor laws.

WARNING ISSUED TO MOTOR CYCLISTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, has revoked the license of James Moran, the motor cyclist whose wild ride through Boston downtown streets, from Scollay Square to Camden Street, on Wednesday night resulted in his arrest. In commenting on his action, Mr. Goodwin said: "There is altogether too much reckless speeding of motor cycles. Motor cyclists are becoming a menace on the highways. If it continues, the speedsters will be dealt with summarily. Not only will their licenses be taken away, but the number plates on their machines will be removed, and they will be driven off the road for good."

TRADE EXCURSION TO MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HOUSTON, Texas—The Houston Chamber of Commerce is planning a trade excursion for Houston business men to include the most important portions of Mexico. Houston merchants now enjoy a large trade from Mexico, and the purpose of this excursion is to bring the Mexican merchants and the Houston jobbers closer together and encourage better business relations. The excursion will be run under the direction of the Foreign Trade and Trade Extension Department of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. The itinerary will include Monterrey, Tampico, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Mexico City, Guadalajara, Leon, Aguascalientes, Torreon and Saltillo.

BONUS PAYMENTS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine—Since the people of the State of Maine by their votes on election day ratified the proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of \$3,000,000 in bonds for the payment of the bonus for men and women in the service of the United States during the world war, Gov. Carl E. Milliken has started the necessary machinery so that these bonuses may be paid at the earliest possible moment.

A UNIQUE JOURNEY IN CANADA'S NORTH

F. H. Kitto Traverses Over 3000 Miles of Waterways, Penetrating Routes Used Only by Indians and Trappers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
DAWSON, Yukon Territory—Apart from the dry official data in the report of F. H. Kitto, exploratory engineer of the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch of the Canadian Government, there is an interesting story of his work and experiences in the great Mackenzie District. Over 3000 miles of northern waterways were traversed by the explorer both by canoe and steamer, in the course of which he penetrated routes known only to the native Indians and a few adventurous trappers and prospectors. The hustle and bustle of commerce have not yet broken in upon the silence and vastness of this land; there are no telephones, no telegraphs, no thrice-a-day mail services, no newspapers, no moving picture shows, no autos, no subways, no quick-lunch counters. None of the white man's habits and his aggressive high cost of living and his wild craze for furs have invaded this land. The report speaks of log forts over 100 years old, where business is still carried on with the Indians.

Starting from Edmonton in May Mr. Kitto's route lay down Peace River to Ft. Vermilion, past Vermilion Chutes and little Red River, and by way of Lake Fourches to Ft. Chipewyan on Quatre Athabasca, then down Slave River to Fitzgerald and on to Ft. Smith, head of the Mackenzie basin navigation. From here he followed the Slave River to Great Slave Lake, continuing to Ft. Providence or Mackenzie River, Ft. Simpson, Laird River, Ft. Good Hope, Arctic Red River and Ft. Macpherson on Peel River.

A Mecca of Settlers
"From Ft. Macpherson we went down the Peel and Husky Rivers to the mouth of the Rat River," reads the report. "ascended it and crossed the Rockies by McDougall's Pass and descended the western slope by the Little Bell, Bell and Porcupine Rivers to Ft. Yukon, thence up the Yukon River by steamer to Dawson City, a total of 3225 miles."

The Peace River district is the Mecca of many American settlers, the report says. "The district is very extensive and is admirably suited to mixed farming, dairying and ranching along small lines. The crop last year exceeded 7,000,000 bushels. The town of Grand Prairie, located in the heart of the Grand Prairie section, is probably the largest commercial center, with the town of Peace River a close second. Many little centers have sprung up throughout the upper part of the district and over 60 post offices have been established."

Coal Found
"Enormous quantities of coal have been located in the foothills at the head waters of the Smoky river and above Rocky Mountain Cañon. Other resources include oil, gas, tar, asphalt, gypsum, salt, timber, fur and fish."

"One of the most interesting parts of my trip was a patrol I made through the district in which are found remnants of the great herds of buffalo that were once so plentiful throughout western Canada. This area is bounded on the east by Slave River, on the south by Peace River on the west by Caribou Mountains. Taking an old Indian chief from Ft. Smith with me, I crossed overland with saddle and pack horses from this point to Peace River. The third day out we found ourselves in the heart of the buffalo range and for several days rode through woods in buffalo trails deeply worn in the ground. The country is nearly all lightly timbered and it is difficult to see many of the animals, but we were fortunate enough to see a few each day for several days. One old fellow came and broucaked with our horses one night about a hundred yards in front of our camp, but when we discovered him in the morning and attempted to take his picture, he dashed away. Another day a buffalo calf came right up to our horses, evidently mistaking them for its own species. From information available I estimate the number of this herd at about one thousand."

PORT OF MOBILE OPENING URGED

Project Advocated at Alabama Waterways Convention—Dam in the Tennessee River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
MONTGOMERY, Alabama—The Alabama Waterways Convention, promoted by the State Harbor Commission, opened on Wednesday with addresses by Gov. Thomas E. Kilby, Oscar W. Underwood, United States Senator, J. Thomas Heflin, United States Senator designate, and several members of Congress from Alabama. The project claiming the primary interest of the convention is the opening of the port of Mobile. The purpose is to have the State build the port; but the State's participation or action is dependent upon an amendment of the Alabama Constitution, which was proposed by the 1919 session of the Legislature and which will be submitted to the vote of the people at the November general election.

Senator Underwood in his address stated that Alabama's greatest single asset is her waterways, referring to the construction now being undertaken on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals. He brought out that if the dam at that point is completed according to present plans, it will be the second largest in the world. Senator Underwood informed the convention that this dam when completed will generate more than 200,000 horsepower of electrical energy, an amount sufficient to operate the great plant already built to manufacture lime nitrogen for fertilizer purposes, and for distribution to consumers at much less cost than the power generated by steam.

Speakers from Mobile referred to recent partial developments on various Alabama rivers, but said the greatest good to come from these developments could not be realized until the port at Mobile had been erected and sufficient terminal facilities provided for the rivers flowing into the Gulf.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

OTTAWA

Her Art Future

It was Sunday, and my last day in Ottawa. We had been to church; we had taken a walk. My story begins when we were seated at luncheon.

But first let me praise the architecture and look of the Ottawa church. In my opinion it is just what a small church should be. The white, pillared building, with wide, white steps, is set back a little from the road, a tree-bordered road; and as you walk down this sylvan thoroughfare which may be said to connect (geography is not my strong point) the Parliament Buildings with the National Gallery, you are greeted by this white pillared church, classical in feature but with a fresh, modern morning air. You pause. The building attracts. It has propriety and order and it seems to be saying—"Welcome." The interior has a radiant simplicity. I sat beside an open window, heard the rustle of the trees, and felt the breeze. Once the sunshine illumined the texts on the walls, and they spoke, as if renewed that morning. Yes, I have a happy memory of the church in Ottawa.

At luncheon, my host being the director of the National Gallery of Canada, we discussed pictures and the art energies of the Dominion. Then the conversation took a more personal turn—merely how my last afternoon in Ottawa should be spent. There had been plans for an expedition up the Ottawa River in canoes, and a Canadian, who had just returned from a camping tour away north, where the painters find their glorious color grounds, had offered to show me how to shoot the rapids, even to take me with him in his canoe. That had a kind of hazardous attraction; but I remembered that I had not seen the new Parliament buildings, which, although not yet finished, are sufficiently advanced to have allowed the second legislative chamber to sit there during the last session. So I said firmly, "Let the rapids run! I must not miss the opportunity of seeing a new Parliament building in the making. Such a chance will never occur again. Can you arrange it?"

My host left the table and for some minutes intrigued with the telephone. He returned rather downcast. "The architect, Mr. Pearson," he said, "is out of town; the sculptor in charge, although willing, cannot take the responsibility, and as it's Sunday afternoon I'm afraid there's no one in authority able to allow us to see the building. Stay, I'll call up the Sergeant-At-Arms."

This was exciting. My appetite left me. I sat and wondered what the Sergeant-At-Arms of the British Houses of Parliament would do if the Director of the National Gallery suddenly called him up on a Sunday afternoon to ask permission for a wandering stranger to see the Mother of Parliaments.

It turned out beautifully. The Sergeant-At-Arms was delighted to oblige, and informed us that an official would meet us at the entrance, and conduct us over the new buildings.

And now it may be as well to explain (most memories are short) why Canada requires new Parliament Buildings, and why the people of Ottawa are temporarily debarred from seeing the pictures in the National Gallery.

In the second year of the war the principal block of the Parliament Buildings, where the Senate and the House of Commons meet, situated on a magnificent site, a plateau above the Ottawa River, were burnt out. The legislators were obliged to find a temporary home, and as the National Gallery was the only suitable building, they commandeered it. The pictures were stored, groups were loaned to Canadian cities, and the National Gallery suffered an architectural change. Partitions were inserted, rooms were altered; the silence of art gave place to the talkativeness of politicians. The legislators have now departed, and the galleries are being rearranged and decorated; but it will be many weeks, perhaps months, before the pictures are hung and the galleries again opened to an art-hungry (I hope) public.

It was my privilege to see some of the pictures under interesting and advantageous circumstances. On the previous day we had been given chairs in the large, well-lighted basement of the National Gallery, which had been preserved from the inroads of the legislators. An easel was placed before us at the proper angle, an athletic attendant stood by the easel, and at the word of command from the Director, the athletic attendant dived, with an electric torch, into the dim, huge strong rooms and brought forth picture after picture for our delectation. Thus we spent a most agreeable hour, and I could not help thinking how delightful it would be if pictures could always be seen under such conditions. The few I saw made me determined to pay another visit to Ottawa immediately the gallery opens. Besides some good examples of the old and elder masters there is a representative group of pictures by those Canadian artists who are striking a new note in landscape painting. The pictures I have seen by them make me eager for a better acquaintance with these decorative color harmonies.

During this digression please to imagine the Sergeant-At-Arms instructing a subordinate to prepare for visitors. When we presented ourselves at the entrance, or at the wicket-gate, as I prefer to call it, there he was ready to receive us. Builders, masons, sculptors, carvers were all away, so we could roam at will through the halls and rooms, and see these Parliament Buildings in dishevel. They are the last word in legislative chambers and in the appointments thereof. I could have spent a day examining in detail the improvements on the older

chambers of Europe and America that have been designed. Never having been a member of Parliament I cannot say how far the improvements have been carried, but the Commons chamber strikes me as quite a perfect place for deliberation and reflection, and the library and newspaper room an ideal refuge from the tongues of opponents. Around the room the world's journals are accessibly displayed.

The style of the new Parliament Buildings is Gothic-Canadian Gothic as humorists call it. The playfulness that is a feature in the decorative details of Gothic cathedrals has been adapted by Mr. Pearson, the architect; but instead of the heads of saints and grantees as supports to brackets and columns he has introduced the likenesses (I am told that they are likenesses) of Canadian statesmen, politicians and other worthies. Symbolism abounds. In the ceiling of the Prime Minister's room there are ingenious and beautiful suggestions of the Ship of State being steered amid the stars. One cannot regret the fire when, from the ashes, arises so notable and fascinating a building.

Few, if any, Parliament Buildings have such a site. Far below flows the Ottawa River, down which slowly floats the lumber—vast rafts of trees—some of which, from far-distant forests, take, I am told, three years to accomplish their river voyage. Half a mile away, up the river, are the falls, from which power is obtained to run the factories on the other side. The chimneys compose into the landscape; the eyes roamed from them to the wooded bluffs on the high cliffs, some of them public parks, that overarch the river. On such a bluff the Parliament Buildings stand, and as we strolled around the vast inclosure on a wooden platform, with a view that is only second to the sight seen from the citadel of Quebec, the Director, indicating a plateau that lurched high above the river, said, musingly—"That's the site!"

"What site?" I asked.

"The site of the new National Gallery, and of the building that will contain the Canadian War Memorial pictures. The plans have all been made."

"What a wonderful site!" I said.

"What an opportunity!"

"When these galleries are built we shall have to visit Ottawa, as we visit Perugia. Who could resist a city on a height washed by a river, with noble buildings containing pictures telling the tale of the art diversities, and the art triumphs of our day?"

CANADA'S SECOND MEMORIAL SHOW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—More and more the Canadian National Exhibition is becoming a festival of art as well as a festival of industry and a pageant of pleasure. The foresight of the directors and the enthusiasm of the artists who encouraged them and did the work has been bearing fruit in a way that has astonished the most sanguine and the pessimist who insists that art is for the select and not for the multitude is no longer heard in the land.

Nothing has contributed more effectively to this condition than the two exhibitions of the Canadian war memorials, the first of which was held a year ago and the second of which is now being shown. In the old days art was generally held to have no relation to such horrible abominations as war except in such apocryphal pageantry as fills the Versailles galleries. It is largely due to the enterprising of the Canadian War Memorials' Office in London, under the administration of Lord Beaverbrook, that the contrary has been so magnificently proved.

Every phase of painting, conventional and anarchistic, academic and friendless, was harnessed by Mr. Konody to the task of expressing the force of Canada's war effort—and the men from the farm and the factory poured through the turnstiles to see the result. Generally speaking, they approved; a great deal they could accept and understand at a glance—especially the returned soldiers. There was a great deal more that intrigued them and which they understood before they had finished—there was a certain amount that was revolutionary enough to irritate and confuse them and which they retaliated upon by condemning it root and branch as incomprehensible.

It was a healthy situation, because that is the way anything new is learnt, and whatever they thought, pro or con, everyone agreed that there was a vitality and cogency about it which left no one unmoved and Canada was undoubtedly the better for possessing it.

This second exhibition fulfills the promise of the first more completely than could have been imagined. There are fewer pictures and they are larger, each no mean blessing, and the exhibition as a whole is a greater pleasure and the easier to see. The artists have benefited enormously by their previous experience and there is hardly a picture which is not superior in decorative quality and a greater simplicity of statement. For the first time one begins to see that a Canadian War Memorial's building on some magnificent site overlooking the Ottawa River, with each decoration in its own special setting, might be a noble thing and an everlasting tribute, both to Canadian nationality which made it possible and to the art of painting which could express it so splendidly.

William Nicholson's large picture of the Canadian Headquarters' Staff is interesting but not wholly successful. A group of officers standing about in a semi-detached and rather purpose-



"Maj.-Gen. Sir F. O. W. Loomis," by Sir William Orpen

Though Orpen's portraits have become well known they are unceasingly interesting as is shown in the second Canadian War Memorials Exhibition in Toronto

less manner in front of an enlarged aerial photograph of the ruins of Ypres, certainly has the merit of originality and contains exceedingly fine painting qualities, but it lacks cohesive force and suggests something uncomfortably in the nature of a rehearsal with General Turner as the stage manager and Gen. A. D. McRae a trifle uncertain about his part.

D. Y. Cameron and George Clausen, as might have been expected from such fine painters, have both excelled themselves. The grim barrenness of Cameron's "Battlefields of Ypres, Winter," is given with a greater simplicity of planes and decorative understanding than the artist has ever before attempted and the result is wholly beautiful, while Clausen's "Returning to the Reconquered Land," a group of peasants, dragging their world possessions through a shell-torn village, is perhaps the most striking example in the exhibition of a landscape painter's ability to realize the highest ideals of decorative painting when confronted with a big commission and a great scheme.

But perhaps the most surprising, certainly one of the greatest triumphs of the show, are the two large decorations by Mr. Inglis Sheldon Williams, "Canadians Arriving on the Rhine," and "The Return to Mons." Mr. Sheldon-Williams is known to Canada as a portrait painter of English birth living at Regina, with a wide experience as a war correspondent and artist-illustrator. Only the greatest artistic courage and craftsmanship could have tackled such large canvases filled with life-sized figures. The characterization of the figures and the color scale of distance and foreground are absorbingly interesting and Canada can boast of the possession of still another decorative painter who has risen to the occasion above all previous performance.

The Orpen portraits of the Canadian generals have been seen and discussed before. They are masterpieces of characterization; as color studies they are not quite so successful and one is apt to wonder what will be the result of time upon them when the uncovered canvas lowers in tone. William Rothstein's "Watch on the Rhine," a picture of shore and river with a camouflaged gun and a rigid sentry in the foreground, is one of the most successful adventures. It is solid, weighty and literal and still essentially decorative. Its extreme simplicity suggests "Take it or leave it, thus it was," and you take it, especially if you get your last impression from a vista which shuts out its next-door neighbors.

A. J. Munnings and Algernon Talmage were attached to cavalry duties. The former's large, unpainted drawing promises well. Munnings is a master sketcher and not, so far, a colorist, but as a recorder of anything to do with horses he has no peer, and the picture will probably be a fine one. Talmage achieves only a fair measure of success with his big "Mobile Veterinary Unit in France." The design has little decorative quality and does not seem to justify the size of the canvas.

There are many portraits, portraits of generals, portraits of V. C.'s, and portraits of plain privates. Augustus John has two marvelous portraits of Canadian soldiers. In his study of Sir Robert Borden he seems to willfully falsify appearances in order to bring

out his conception of character, which is justifiable to the artist, but not particularly attractive to the spectator. The latter is thrown back upon the mastery of color and beauty of handling, which he can praise without stint.

The power of modernism was probably never more strikingly shown than here. Take the same companion with you as last year and let him be one who declared in good set terms that Roberts' "Gas Attack" was horrible. You will find that he accepts Eric Kennington's "The Conquerors" without a qualm as admirable—and so it is. Colorless and hard, an interplay of the literal, the arbitrary and the exaggerated, it "puts over," as they say, the exultant emotion of an army marching on to victory.

Etchells' "Armistice Day, Munition Center," the companion might still gird at "Armistice Day," he would probably say. "Why, here it was the maddest, wildest day anyone had ever seen and here are a lot of stupid figures without a movement among the lot of them. Girls and men standing stiffly, some with their arms round each other, and looking as if they didn't know whether they were asleep or awake." This is exactly the key of the picture. If you see that it is precisely the idea the artist intended to convey. One moment they are working with their country depending on them, the next it was all over and they had nothing to do. Can't you imagine that they would just stand about wondering whether they really were asleep or awake?

David Bomberg's "Sappers at Work" would be accepted in much the same way as Kennington's conquerors, but without the actual enthusiasm. It is conceived in angles acute and hard, while the other depends upon broken curves; the design is not so vital and the comparison would be justified. Paul Nash's "Night Bombardment" would be the hardest to swallow and no "companion" would accept it in silence. It is solid and static when you demand action and atmosphere. It did not move the writer to defend it or enthrall over it but it moved the younger painters, sane and sound ones at that, to panegyrics—so perhaps it is a question of growth.

The bronzes by Miss Wyle and Miss Loring of women munition workers were received with a chorus of praise. Nothing so good of the kind had been done before. Spirited and strong, the opportunity to study feminine physique, strengthened by manual work and freed from disfiguring skirts, has seldom occurred and certainly never been made better use of.

The Canadian Government must shortly face the problem of housing this unique collection. Times and circumstances have so far set it aside but in the inevitable building plan to which the Ottawa government is committed there could be no finer center of attraction and temple of pilgrimage than a Canadian war memorials building under the roof and care of the National Gallery, where the pictures which are at once a magnificent record of Canada's share in the world war and, what may perhaps become an even greater value to future generations, such a collection of modern English and Canadian painting as does not exist anywhere else in the world, may be studied in a setting which does them justice and completes their character.

CHARLES LIVINGSTON BULL'S ANIMALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Whether the art season keeps or not, the Fifth Avenue galleries usually can be counted upon for something of live interest—witness the Ferargil's current September feature, consisting of a quaintly assorted group of water colors, pastels and black-and-white drawings of animals, mostly wild, by Charles Livingston Bull. These pictures, being unpretentiously hung in an annex, are not immediately in evidence to the casual visitor; but, once discovered, their almost-human interest should suffice presently to lure him away from Paul Dougherty's sharp-edged atmospheric Maine coast scene in the show window, and Childe Hassam's brilliant little open-air nude in his latest scumbled technique, which adorns the main saloon.

Mr. Bull's pictorial Noah's ark contains not only horses, dogs, squirrels, wrens and blacksnakes, but also such out-of-the-common specimens as snow leopards, ibexes, panthers, reindeer, mountain sheep, antelopes, and the strange "red howler" monkeys of the East Indies. Although portrayed primarily with a view of reproduction for book and magazine illustrations, these creatures evidently have been studied from life, and their presentments in most cases show them in their habits as they live in their native wilds. What is more, the treatment is intrinsically decorative, and the compositions generally are imbued with the sympathetic spirit of the born "animalier," or specialist in this ever-popular department of wild-naturalist art.

World masterpieces in this fascinating genre have been produced, all through the ages. Egypt's monuments are covered with them. The four bronze horses of St. Mark's, Venice, are incomparable relics of the golden age of Grecian sculpture. The great Colosseum equestrian statue, another treasure of the City of the Doges, is by common consent the most superb of its kind in the world, and some modern Italian critics seek to account for it by attributing the work to Leonardo da Vinci. Rubens' "Wolf and Fox Hunt," in the Metropolitan Museum, is a magnificent canvas, unsurpassed by any of the other six from his versatile brush that represent him there. Then there are the Barye bronzes; and the perennial color, movement and vigor of outdoor joyousness of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," which for a generation has held its own as the most all-around popular picture in the museum.

These and most other similar works of high rank are essentially realistic portrayals of wild creatures in action, in the appreciation of which the naturalist's viewpoint is as important as that of the artist. Now, with animals in architectural sculpture or treated conventionally as decorative motives in any medium, the case is quite different. Here the artist is neither copying nature nor illustrating a literary theme, but really evolving an adaptable symbol, similar to the unbotanical flower patterns on wall paper or a textile fabric. This fundamental distinction must be fixed in the mind before one can look at art intelligently,

let alone criticize it. Yet all the world will freely express an opinion, especially an adverse or facetious opinion, as to public art works of any and every kind. That is, why so much irreverent and irrelevant fun has been made of Phinister Proctor's really fine architectural lions guarding the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Public Library, which James B. Townsend christened "Horace Greeley" and "Peter Cooper," on account of their fancied facial resemblance to those worthy historic men.

Mr. Bull's intimate portrayals of animals do not have to be monuments or masterpieces to emphasize the points indicated in this digression which they have prompted. But they have some pleasant pictorial traits that put them in the distinctive class of animalier art, independently of their specific, illustrative purpose. Some of them, like the animated wire-haired terrier, or the vividly contrasted snow leopards and black ibexes, have a decorative color value that is peculiarly their own. But the gem of the collection in this regard is the Japanese arrangement of simian vocalists on an aerial tree-branch against a moonlit dusky sky. The great golden disk of the moon is hung so low, horizonward, that it looks in danger of dropping out through the bottom of the picture. It reminds one of a Hiroshige, or, better still, one of those tenderly poetic nocturnes which the inimitable old Chinese animaliers used to evoke as habitat setting for the furry or feathered little folk of the night which they were so fond of depicting.

The out-and-out imaginative element with Mr. Bull takes quite another form of expression. His solitary reindeer has an arresting look, the moment you set eyes on it. Zoologically, something is lacking, perhaps. You may never have seen reindeers, except in pictures, yet this one has impossible antlers like tall trees and such deep, dreamy eyes that you suspect at once he is no ordinary individual of his species. Quite so! He is one of Santa Claus' legendary team, strayed from his companions. In other words, he is "The Lost Reindeer," and belongs in a story which the artist-author is evolving against the coming holiday season.

This lone reindeer represents animalier art, plus the illustration application.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN PARIS EXHIBIT

PARIS, France—American artists in Paris are holding their first exhibitions since the war. They are for the most part cautiously conservative, but there is some really interesting work now being shown at the American Students Club in the Rue Joseph-Bara, which is in the center of the Montparnasse quarter.

H. O. Tanner, who achieves beauty by the softest tonal effects, has a beautiful night scene depicting the Arc-de-Triomphe in a faint blue-gray light. Phil Sawyer contributes a number of paintings executed brightly. His portraits are thought rather hasty compositions, full of life, while he seems to delight in depicting the attractive corners of the famous Luxembourg Gardens. It is only to be expected that other American artists should be tempted by the gardens. The theme is taken up again and again on the walls of this club. Certainly Mr. Sawyer has in one table expressed very happily the play of colors in the light of the ending day.

Among the landscapes is a large picture by Edwin D. Connell—green pastureland with cattle. The best pieces, however, are not the most imposing tableaux. A small panel by James W. Morrice is exquisite. It is a little impression of the Brittany country. Another tiny picture is Frederick Frieseke's study of a child. The color is really excellent. These two artists have indeed become well known in France and they deserve their reputation. While for the most part the exhibitors are content with orthodox methods, Charles Thornelyke is an innovator of some daring. His canvases are strongly colored, dark red roofs, somber blue waters, vivid green trees, dazzling white walls, attest a temperament which seeks originality. He seems sure of himself even when he is most extravagant and the work is exceedingly interesting. Roderick O'Connor is another disciple of the newer school.

There is a charming effect of springtime in the rustic scene of Mr. Mortimer Johnson, while Parke Dougherty has a sunny garden with a veranda casting its shade upon a table. The etchings of Robert Logan are remarkably solid. There is a fine torso in the sculpture section by George Conlon while John Bradley Storrs also sends a number of bronzes worthy of attention.

There are many exhibits which one would like to mention—the brilliant *Terme for me, these old retreats Amid the world of London streets My eye is pleased with all it meets In Bloomsbury.* *Wilfred Whitten.*

AN INTERESTING OLD . . . HOUSE IN BLOOMSBURY FULL OF RARE ANTIQUES . . . S. B. Burney. 4 Gt. Ormond St. London, W.C.I.

figure studies of Eugene Ullman, the fantastic decorative paintings of Rupert Bunny, the black and white work of Wallace Methven, the seascape showing a fleet of fishing boats off the Normandy coast under a windy sky by Clarence Gihon, the Italian village delicately painted by Clifford Snyder, the fine canvas of a mountain village by Cameron Burnside.

But there is another interesting exposition of American art in the Galerie Maunel which demonstrates that the American group though reduced in numbers contains some brilliant artists. The etchings of Mr. Logan represent the churches of Paris, of Chartres, and Amiens, and are notable for their firm execution. Mr. Burnside is very versatile, showing Tunis scenes and flowers. He keeps a rich palette. One of the most conscientious painters in Paris is Frances Thomason, who has sent an admirable study entitled "Pont Saint Louis" and an interior in which green is the predominant note. For the most part the members of the American school appear to devote themselves almost exclusively to landscape work. Mr. Sawyer has one picture in which he composes yellow wheat with a stormy sky. Harry Lachmann goes to the Côte d'Or and again to Saint-Cloud for his effects, while Alfred Rigny goes to the Corsican mountains.

GRIGGS ETCHINGS SHOWN IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—It is always a pleasure to see the etchings of F. L. Griggs at the various society exhibitions from time to time because of their distinction. He is known to us by a tight, meticulous line entirely concerned with stating facts—mostly architectural ones of Gothic subjects—although every one of his plates are imbued with imagination of a deep kind. Perhaps this imaginative feeling is solely derived from the method of his conception, which is not that of merely copying a church, a house, or a battlement, but absolutely inventing and designing each one of his buildings.

At the Twenty-One Gallery in Adelphi we have an opportunity of seeing his early work and his progress to the present day. The early plates, "Maur's Farm," "Priority Farm," etc., are reminiscent of the engraving of the 60's and 70's which enhanced our books or rather those of our fathers. But they are, as one might expect, uncertain and do not give the satisfaction and sense of complete control of the needle which the later etchings do.

In these later ones his accuracy and precision of detail is remarkable, and nowhere is it allowed to detract from the effect of the whole. "The Minster" is a truly beautiful plate, representing Osney as restored in the mind of the artist. Osney was famous in bygone times, and little is known of what must have been, if Griggs is right, a truly magnificent building. It was famous for its bells, one of which, Great Tom, is now at Christchurch, Oxford. Another plate more exquisite and remarkable for its treatment of reflecting water is called "St. Botolph's Bridge," the design of which shows a knowledge of medieval architecture with its interesting unusual happenings and the effect of building for use.

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Paintings by English Masters of the 17th and 18th Centuries and Dutch Masters of the 17th Century.

FRANK PARTRIDGE



WORKS OF ART ANTIQUES One of a pair of extremely fine uniform Chinese Vases and covers. Black ground. Finely enameled with chrysanthemum pattern of flowers and a red and blue neck and base. Famille Rose. Yung Chin. 1723-1735. Telephone: Gerard 7537. Telegrams: "Frpartri, St. James's, London."

PHOTOGRAPHS OF fine pictures by Burne-Jones, Turner, Wm. Blake, G. F. Watts. Published by FREDK. HOLLYER 9, Pembroke Square, London, W. 8. Illustrated Catalogues 2/6.

THE HOME FORUM

The Upper Reaches of the Thames

The unexpected is always happening in English weather. We woke in the morning to find the sun shining in through the little leaded windows of our low-ceilinged room, and with the sun came the boats. They kept passing through the lock long before we were off for the day.

And as for our bill, it was so moderate, we made up our minds then and there that camping out was a mistake. Many of the river-side inns are expensive, it is true; you could camp for one-third the price. But then the inns are as comfortable as tents are uncomfortable, and you do not have to do your own household work. It is very pretty to talk about washing dishes in quiet pools, but when you come to try it, it is another matter—a very greasy, disagreeable matter! Probably in a good season inns are so crowded that it is an advantage to be independent of them. But during that very rainy August, comparatively few people were on the upper reaches of the Thames, and crowded hotels never forced us to sleep under odious damp canopies.

Everything added to the cheerfulness of our second morning on the river. Getting through Sandford Lock seemed easy, now our green cover was reefed up by its many strings. And if afterwards it hung between the hoops in tantalizing folds, and made an ugly blot in the scenery, it served me as an excellent excuse for the eccentricities of my steering. The shores that were so grey yesterday were now full of color. Once the long stretch of mud banks was passed, purple flowers fell with the long grass, to the very river's edge; the fields were starred with white and yellow blossoms; clumps of forget-me-nots were half hidden in the reeds, and water lilies floated by. Every tree had a sort of glory round it, and seemed cut out of the landscape, and yet all was suffused with that soft shrouding mist you see nowhere but in England.

I hardly know how long it took us to get to Nuneham. The whole morning we loafed by the bank while great barges, with gaudily painted sterns, were trailed by slow horses against the current, and men for pleasure towed their skiffs, lifting the rope high above our green top; the sailing boats hurried before the wind, and camping parties, with tents piled high in the stern, sculled swiftly past. As we drifted on, the flat pastures gave way to woods, and by and by we came to Nuneham, the place of the Harcourt better known the world over as the picnicking ground for Oxford parties during Commemoration Week. There is a very ugly house which fortunately only shows for a minute, and a beautiful wooded hill which grows on you as you wind with the river towards it, and get nearer, until you

reach the pretty cottages at its foot. It happened to be Thursday, visitors day, and pink dresses and white flannels filled the woods with color. We moored our boat to the banks opposite the little cottages where a peacock was standing in one of the windows, his tail spread out to best advantage against the thatch, and when two swans floated up and grouped themselves at our side for the benefit of a photographer setting up his camera by our boat, we felt very much as if we were a picture in "Taunt." A big steam-boat, out of all proportion to the river, with a barge in tow, landed a crowd of picnickers on the bridge. The Oxford parties object to these common trespassers upon their preserves; but when men and women on the Thames wear light flannels and pretty dresses it makes little difference, so far as we are concerned, whether they come from Oxford or from the outer world of common men. —From "The Stream of Pleasure," by Joseph and Elizabeth Robins Pennell.

Through an Orchard Gate

I chanced upon an early walk to spy A troop of children through an orchard gate;

The boughs hung low, the grass was high; They had but to lift hands or wait For fruits to fall; fruits were all their sky.

They shouted, running on from tree to tree, And played the game the wind plays, on and round.

'Twas visible invisible glee Pursuing; and a fountain's sound Of laughter spouted, pattering fresh on me.

—George Meredith.

Concerning Style

There can be little question that good composition is far less dependent upon acquaintance with its laws than upon practice and natural aptitude. A clear head, a quick imagination, and a sensitive ear will go far toward making all rhetorical precepts needless. He who daily hears and reads well-framed sentences will naturally more or less tend to use similar ones. . . . Nevertheless, some practical result may be expected from a familiarity with . . . style. The endeavor to conform to laws may tell, though slowly. And if in no other way, yet as facilitating revision, a knowledge of the theory to be achieved—a clear idea of what constitutes a beauty, and what a blemish—cannot fail to be of service. . . .

On seeking for some clew to the law underlying current maxims we may see shadowed forth in many of them the importance of economizing the reader's or hearer's attention. So to present ideas that they may be apprehended with the least possible mental effort is the desideratum toward which most of the rules point. When we condemn writing that is wordy or confused or intricate—when we praise this style as easy and blame that . . . we consciously or unconsciously assume this desideratum as our standard of judgment. . . . The more time and attention it takes to receive and understand each sentence the less time and attention can he [a reader] give to the contained idea to be conveyed.

How truly language must be regarded as a hindrance of thought, though the necessary instrument of it, we shall clearly perceive on remembering the comparative force with which simple ideas are communicated by signs. To say, "Leave the room," is less expressive than to point to the door. Placing a finger on the lips is more forcible than whispering, "Do not speak." Again, when oral language is employed, the strongest effects are produced by interjections, which condense entire sentences into syllables. Let us then inquire whether economy of the recipient's attention is not the secret of effect, alike in the right collocation of words, in the best arrangement of clauses in a sentence, in the proper order of its principal and subordinate propositions, in the judicious use of simile, metaphor, and other figures of speech, and even in the rhythmical sequence of syllables.

The greater forcefulness of Saxon English, or rather non-Latin English, first claims our attention. The several special reasons for this may all be reduced to the general reason—economy. The most important of these is early association. A child's vocabulary is almost wholly Saxon. He says, I have not 1000 names. The synonyms which he learns in after years never become so closely connected with the ideas signified as do these original words used in childhood. The expression—it is acid, must in the end give rise to the same thought as it is sour; but because the term acid was learned later in life, it does not so readily arouse that thought as the term sour.

The shortness of Saxon words becomes a reason for their greater force. . . . —Herbert Spencer in "The Philosophy of Style."

An Autumn Evening in La Vendée

Flocks of birds are flying home to their nests, and up the steep roadway, one of the hollow roads of the Anzeline Vendée, along which the storm sweeps, and where the goats find pasture, a young lad, mounted on his mare, La Huasse, is also making his way back to the farm. . . .

To his left is the steep slope of the hillside with the alder-bordered Etre at its foot winding round a wooded hillock; beyond are the fields, and further off still is the opposite slope, rising to where the white Mansion of Le

Vigneau crowns it like an egret. To the right the view differs; here the fields rise in regular curves, marked by long bands of cultivated land, the various colors of the vegetation blending more and more as the light declines. Pierre knows the owners of each patch—the stubble-field with its two rows of apple trees; the

Autumn

All day I have watched the purple vine leaves Fall into the water. And now in the moonlight they still fall. But each leaf is fringed with silver. —Amy Lowell.



"Mrs. Whistler," a lithograph by Whistler

Whistler at a Paris School

To please Madame Carmen Rossi, who as a child had been one of his best models, Whistler consented in 1897 to criticise the work of such students as might attend her school. As a result Carmen's atelier was for the time being the most distinguished in Paris, and it was not uncommon to see carriages with coachmen and footmen in livery before the door on the days that Whistler was expected. As he passed among the pupils he seldom praised and was never enthusiastic. He would sometimes stand many minutes before a canvas that merited his attention and would suggest changes and improvements; and now and then he took a brush and made the alterations himself, remarking, if the student were a young woman, "Now you have a Whistler all to your charming self."

The story is told that once he stopped before a very brilliant canvas, and exclaimed, "Hideo! hideo!" The student said, somewhat proudly, that she had taken private lessons from Bouguereau, and he blandly inquired, "Bouguereau, Bouguereau—who is Bouguereau?"

A pupil has printed some reminiscences of those days: "Usually Mr. Whistler came once a week to criticise us, and on those days the class, numbering anywhere from fifteen to forty, had been instructed to adopt a certain respectful mode of bearing on the arrival of the master; so, when the concierge threw wide the door and formally announced, 'Monsieur Whistler,' every student had risen to return his ceremonious salutation. Vividly I recall the scene: a man of not much more than medium stature, but so slight as to give the impression, when standing apart from others, of being much taller; dressed entirely in black, even to the suede gloves; every garment immaculate in fit and condition; a little red rosette of the Legion of Honor of France forming the only spot of color about him.

"Then, as master (or monitor, in charge of the class), he passed me his long, black, fur-lined coat and tall, straight-brimmed hat—those well-known targets for the caricaturist,—and began his criticism by inspecting every drawing and weighing its merits. If any there were, as only too rarely happened—before uttering a word. This silent inspection finished, Mr. Whistler usually asked for a palette,—preferably mine, because it was patterned after his own, and made him feel at home, as he expressed it,—and then, without removing his gloves, painted a few strokes here and there on some of the pupils' work. Even in the matter of a palette he evinced marked sentiment. A carelessly kept one was, above all, his particular abhorrence, and generally elicited some such remark as the following: 'My friends, have you noticed the way in which a musician cares for his violin—how beautiful it is? how well kept? how tenderly handled? Your palette is your instrument, its colors the

notes, and upon it you play your symphonies.'

"As an instructor he was courteous to each pupil, but naturally most interested in those who followed his precepts closest. . . . I often remarked a whimsical affectation of Mr. Whistler in his manner of speech with different pupils in his class,—we were a

diverse lot from many lands, American and English predominating. If criticising an American, for instance, Mr. Whistler's choice of language, and in some cases his accent, would become markedly English in form; while in addressing an Englishman he would adopt the Yankee drawl, sometimes adding a touch of local slang. I subsequently learned that these were his customary tactics, even in society, but in class criticism he always addressed us in French.

His methods of teaching were original. He laid little stress on drawing. He hated and despised academic treatment. He wanted the pupil to paint. A few careful charcoal strokes on the canvas as a guide, the rest to be drawn in with brush and color. And he preached simplicity,—as few tones as possible, as low as possible. But it is painful to record that the endeavors of a certain proportion of the class to attempt the achievements of the master in this respect resulted in a unique crop of posters. The constant theme of his discourse was "mixtures." He advised a pupil to get first on his palette a correct and sufficient mixture of each tone required for his picture. Often he would give a long criticism without so much as glancing at the canvas,—a criticism on the mixtures he found on the pupil's palette; and he himself would work indefinitely at the colors, and all the while talking, till it appeared to him to be satisfactory. "And then," says an enthusiastic young artist, "when he did take up some of the color and transfer it to the canvas, why, it would just sing."

"One day on entering the classroom he discovered that a red background had been arranged behind the model. He . . . directed the students to put up something duller in tone. "Then he scraped out the red paint on a pupil's canvas and proceeded to mix and lay on a new background. Somehow the red would show through, and he found it difficult to satisfy himself with the effect he produced. He mixed and studied and scraped, working laboriously, surrounded by a group of admiring students. Finally he remarked: "I suppose you know what I'm trying to do."

"Oh, yes, sir," they chorused. "Well, it's more than I know myself," he grimly replied. "It is to be hoped that his epigrammatic utterances which hung on the walls of the Carmen Rossi school have been preserved, for they would be valuable additions to the 'Propositions' and 'Ten o'clock' already published.

With none of the instincts of the teacher, he in time lost interest in the school. After a year or two his visits became infrequent, and upon leaving Paris his connection ceased.—From "Recollections and Impressions of James A. McNeill Whistler," by Arthur Jerome Eddy.

The Likeness of the Star Kindred to Art's creative school Her sons discerning are: So gazing within the glassing pool The likeness of the star. —George Sterling.

"Winged to Reach the Divine Glory"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor WITH the coming into view of improved conditions of travel and communication, through the medium of invention, mortals wonder often enough and naturally enough what the next steps will be when humanity has outgrown the present rate of speed of carrying individuals by aeroplane and carrying their voices by the swiftness of wireless telephony, as well as other modern marvels. But humanity must come to the point of abandoning its wondering and looking forward to, and be satisfied with nothing less than that which is perfection in all things and in all directions. Mind and the idea of Mind.

Divine Mind never ceases to unfold the glories, beauties, and spiritual excellence of the scientific universe. The process of creating which seems to take place in human invention is purely a false representation of what is actually taking place perpetually in Mind. That is, divine intelligence, without a single limit, is unfolding its infinite expression. Mind is bringing forth the pure image of all the vast knowledge and understanding which dwells in the unlimited consciousness, infinite good, or Spirit. This pure image is the spiritual creation, the unfolding of which is the reality of invention, of which the mortal sense of invention is in truth, a poor make-believe. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, deals with this subject in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," wherein she says on page 263: "There can be but one creator, who has created all. Whatever seems to be a new creation, is but the discovery of some distant idea of Truth; else it is a new multiplication or self-division of mortal thought, as when some finite sense peers from its cloister with amazement and attempts to pattern the infinite."

While in absolute truth mortals must look forward to what is even now the one fact and presence, the divinely creative Mind and the infinite idea expressing it, they nevertheless can be grateful for the higher sense of passing from place to place manifest in such inventions as the aeroplane and the wireless telephone. Traveling through so-called space at two hundred miles an hour with ease and safety is very obviously a betterment over the thirty miles per hour of Stephenson's Rocket, or even the mile-a-minute speed of express trains a few years ago. The aeroplane, certainly, is one step out of material limitation, but it affords only a hint of the true universe of Mind, wherein matter is not and spiritual activity is the entirety of unfoldment.

Mind, divine intelligence, knows not any passing from place to place in the sense of there being a "here" and a "there" with a distance in between those two points. Difficult as it is for mortals to grasp it, the fact must be comprehended sooner or later that Mind is omnipresence, for Mind is All. Therefore, everpresence is all the here, there, and everywhere there is. The perception of this tremendous fact is possible of attainment by men through uplifted understanding, as the result of constant striving for this understanding and its accompaniment, the happy advancement out of materialism. But this perception, this understanding, and this advancement must be the goal of mankind, and it is the demand of Principle, the unfolding spiritual consciousness, active in the world today, that progress be made toward this goal. As Mrs. Eddy says: "Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on God. Then we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory." (Science and Health, p. 323.)

The record of discovery and invention through the ages has been a history of the overcoming of fear. The sailors in the little ships of Columbus possessed such a dread of what they thought of as unknown that they shrank from sailing westward into it. And this conquest of fear is similar to that of the trapeze performer at a lofty point in a hippodrome, accomplishing unheard-of feats. So in greater degree is it with the aviators. Writing on page 199 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "The feats of the gymnast prove that latent mental fears are subdued by him. The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible. Exceptions only confirm this rule, proving that failure is occasioned by a too feeble faith."

These "latent mental fears" are seldom, perhaps, in the discoverer himself, but in those around him, in the world looking on, and it is not necessarily expressed openly, but may be simply the sum total of the dread of humanity for what it conceives of as the unknown, or impossible. And yet the universe of Mind, including all the vast activity of divine intelligence, the unfoldment of Principle, is not unknown nor impossible but is everpresent. The myriad forms of the one unlimited expression of Soul, which is the basis of true action, are here always for the spiritually discerning individual to know and come to realize as the only real existence.

But while the inventions of past and present are in fact only suppositional imitations of the genuine creation, they are not to be scoffed at. In gaining the understanding of Mind, it is inevitable that in human affairs

matter should have less and less weight in the world's daily life, and it is not to be denied that a telephone without poles and wires free from tracks and a prescribed roadbed are a higher manifestation of communication than has been in use before their advent. But these inventions are merely proofs in human affairs of the destruction of limitation, and the drawing nearer to spiritual reality, which is and always has been the only fact, untouched by supposed belief in matter.

Mortals must turn away from a worshiping contemplation of material inventions as though they were the real, otherwise they will not have their lamps "trimmed and burning" with the light of spiritual understanding when the belief of limited existence fades more and more into nothingness. They must not permit themselves seemingly to be awed and mesmerized by the statement that the stary universe is so vast that it requires thirty-six thousand years for the light from a certain star cluster to reach the so-called earth, the speed of the light being one hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second. To human sense this is admittedly overwhelming, but it is a mere type of the infinity of Mind, which has no beginning and no ending, but is throughout all eternity and everywhere unfolding the unsearchableness of itself in its reflection, the spiritual, unlimited idea.

Justin McCarthy in Boston

My first impression when I visited Boston was that I felt myself rather at home in the place. It seemed to me somehow like a miniature London. Beacon Street, with the Common on one side, carried with it the idea of Piccadilly with the Green Park. The streets were sometimes narrow and crooked (quite unlike the avenues of New York), and there were many delightful little lanes and courts and alleys with old-fashioned, comfortable-looking hotels and restaurants which brought with them a sort of familiar air, as if one were wandering through certain quarters in the neighborhood of Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill. Tremont Street itself looked to me as if it might well have been stolen somehow from the dear old City. At the time of which I am now speaking Boston had not got its new, fashionable avenues, with their double rows of palatial residences, and its modern Paris-like hotels, and the whole place had an air of old-world comfort and unpretentiousness about it. . . . —Justin McCarthy.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, SEPT. 20, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Hague Plan and the League

IN SPITE of all that is being said for and against the League of Nations in the United States political campaign, it may be worth while to note that the world activities making in the direction of establishment and perfection of the League machinery are moving steadily, and it might almost seem inevitably, toward their culmination. Jurists representing the principal nations have just completed a draft for a proposed Permanent Court of International Justice. It points to the realization of the ideals of the Hague Peace Conference, since it provides means for the settlement of cases in dispute between nations beyond and in addition to the Court of Arbitration organized by the Hague conventions of 1899 and 1907, and the special tribunals of arbitration. A major part of the achievement represented by the proposals for this court is in the reaching of an agreement as to how the court shall be constituted. In the face of the natural wish of every nation to have a friend at court in the shape of one of its own nationals as a judge or deputy judge, the difficulty of keeping the judges to a workable number and at the same time satisfying the nations of their representative nature and acceptability, is easy to appreciate. But the difficulty has been overcome. What appears to be an impartial method of choosing judges to make up the court from a list of eligibles that shall be acceptably representative, has been found. The details of the proposed organization are now ready to go before the nations for formal acceptance.

Significantly enough, it is the League of Nations that is to be the medium for this acceptance. The draft of the court will be presented to the Council of the League which meets in Brussels in October, and to the Assembly of the League which meets in Geneva in November. In fact, it was the existence of the League of Nations as a "going concern" which opened the way for the successful drafting of a plan whereby the Court of International Justice might be established. All that the Hague conferences have been able to do has never been sufficient to get a court, of the sort now proposed, even tentatively agreed upon. But what the Hague conferences could not achieve has been accomplished through the machinery provided by that momentous agreement at Versailles. "The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League, for adoption," says Article 14 of that Covenant, "plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly." It is in the fulfillment of the requirements laid down in this article that the plan for the Court of International Justice has now been successfully formulated.

The United States has not been able to take part in that formulation as a member of the League of Nations, but it has been represented, through invitation transmitted through the state officials of Great Britain and the United States, by one of its most eminent jurists, the Honorable Elihu Root. And Mr. Root, though a Republican, has not participated in the deliberations that have resulted in the draft of the new court as an opponent of the League of Nations. As far back as last April Mr. Root, at the request of Will H. Hays, chairman of the National Republican Committee, set forth his views about the League in a letter, which was given out for publication from the Republican Committee headquarters in Washington. Thus it may be inferred that Mr. Root's views as to the League were fairly well indorsed by the Republican leaders. Mr. Root has been eager to have some requirement on the nations to make use of the existing Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and to have arbitration provided for all disputes of a justifiable character between the parties. But he has willingly lent his effort in the drafting of this new Court of International Justice, while knowing that the drafting of it was being undertaken by authority of the League of Nations and that the court as proposed would form, if accepted, an integral part of the League machinery. Mr. Root has not renounced his views as to the efficacy of the Hague plan in all this. He has simply taken advantage of the opportunity to carry the Hague ideal nearer to its complete realization.

It is difficult to see how anybody who favors the Hague idea as a means of doing away with war can fail to follow Mr. Root's example, in effect. There is much talk in the United States at the present time of opposition to the Wilson League, of "putting teeth" into the Hague plan. Partisanship is obviously playing fast and loose with a great idea. But inevitably a world already partially organized to do away with war must proceed to complete this organization. The Hague plan is serving a proper purpose in it all. But so is the League Covenant. One is not the destruction of the other, but rather the fulfillment of it. And not even political partisanship, we may be sure, can long delay the sequences that must naturally follow these great precedents of peace.

The Kameneff Incident

BEFORE Leo Kameneff, until recently president of the Bolshevik trade mission in London, was allowed to enter the United Kingdom, he was required by the British Government to give, and did give, a pledge that, during his stay in Great Britain, he would not attempt to carry on any propaganda, direct or indirect. The British Government, in a detailed statement made public a few days ago, now declares that Mr. Kameneff, who has returned to Russia, not only violated his pledge but, before leaving Great Britain, issued a statement as to his conduct whilst staying in the country so misleading as to make

it imperative that the government should disclose the facts.

The story, as the government statement recounts it, may be quickly summarized. When Mr. Kameneff went to London, he brought with him a large quantity of Russian jewels, a portion of which he quickly sold for the sum of £40,000, handing over the proceeds of the transaction to the Daily Herald of London, an unofficial Labor paper, edited by Mr. George Lansbury. Mr. Kameneff, in notifying the Moscow Government of the success of these transactions, added that he was taking steps to sell some more jewels; that he hoped, in all, to raise another £60,000; and that out of this sum, he would pay a further £10,000 to the Daily Herald. That was all some time prior to the 10th of the present month, for, on that day, the Daily Herald gave prominence to a distinctly interesting question. "Shall we," it asked its readers, "take £75,000 of Russian money? To accept it will be to complete a notable episode in international Socialism." The government statement insists that, at the time the Daily Herald asked this question, the money had already been received by one of its directors, Mr. Francis Meynell; that a portion of it was actually in the hands of the son of the editor, Mr. Edgar Lansbury; and that the Daily Herald only took the course of half admitting its readers into its confidence because the police had already examined Edgar Lansbury on the subject, and the Daily Herald was well aware that the secret could not be kept much longer. The Daily Herald implied, furthermore, that the money, upon the advisability of accepting which it desired its readers' opinions, had been slowly collected in Russia, that it was, in fact, a kind of spontaneous gift from the Bolsheviks in Russia to their brethren in Great Britain; whereas the fact of the matter was that it had been very quickly raised, as stated, by the sale of Russian jewels in London.

So much for the government statement. A further development is an announcement by the Daily Herald that it has refused the £75,000 "offered as a subsidy from Russian sources"; that Mr. Meynell, who negotiated the subsidy, has resigned; and that the remaining directors had no knowledge of any money offered to the Daily Herald from the Third International. Now the government claims, practically at every step in its statement, to have the fullest possible evidence of the truth of its charges, and if this claim is to be accepted, Mr. Kameneff's statement, made to certain members of Parliament, just prior to his leaving England, under a very serious cloud of suspicion, makes interesting reading. "Neither in my capacity as president of the Russian delegation," Mr. Kameneff declared, "nor as a private individual, have I ever given, or offered any subsidy, either to the Daily Herald or any other newspaper whatsoever, or to any editor or proprietor of any newspaper."

The question is one of very real importance. For although Mr. Kameneff's personal veracity and good faith may not be matters of great international moment, what is of great international moment is the question whether or not it is possible to put any faith whatever in Bolshevik emissaries. In the circumstances, the British Government would do well not merely to assert that it has evidence proving Mr. Kameneff's asseverations untrue, but to publish the evidence as fully and as widely as possible.

The Collapse of the Anfu Club

THE more detailed dispatches, now available from Peking, relating to the fall of the Anfu Club, which dominated the situation in China for so long, shows that the collapse of the great pro-Japanese political organization is even more thorough than was at first supposed. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has resigned from all his offices; whilst the Anfu leaders in the boards of communication, justice, and finance, have been dismissed and their arrest ordered. No effort seems to have been made by anyone at all prominently connected with the club to save anything out of the wreck, the sole concern apparently being to disappear from the scene of the recent activities as rapidly and as completely as possible.

Now, whilst this must be accounted a notable and welcome triumph for the nationalist parties, using the term in the broadest sense, the general situation is still very unsettled and uncertain. The very thoroughness of the overthrow of the Anfu Party is a circumstance which in itself may produce complications unless an effort is made to secure a return, as quickly as possible, to really democratic conditions. At the present time something very like a military dictatorship obtains in Peking. Three men, namely, Gen. Chang Tso-ling, director-general of the Manchurian provinces; Gen. Wu Pei-fu, and General Tsao-kun are in supreme control, with General Chang in command of a well trained army of some 300,000 men. Then the situation has been still further complicated by the attitude of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other influential men connected with the southern government. A short time ago Dr. Sun was lending vigorous support to the so-called students' movement, which aimed at bringing about just that overthrow which has recently taken place in Peking. Today Dr. Sun is credited with declaring that he prefers a new revolution to any agreement with the North in existing circumstances.

In spite of all this, there is, it is satisfactory to note, a very distinct feeling of optimism abroad, and this feeling must certainly be shared by anyone who has kept in close touch with the situation. The supreme factor in bringing about the fall of the Anfu Party was the rapid spread and consolidation of the nationalist idea, as expressed through the Young China Party. This party stands, first and last, for a democratic China, and even if General Chang and his colleagues were inclined to inaugurate anything like a dictatorship, they would find it no more easy to do so than did Marshal Tuan. It is, moreover, very clearly recognized, both in Peking and in Shanghai, that the only ultimate gainers from continued dissension between the North and the South, or from any attempt on the part of the North to

"subdue" the South, would be Japan, and the pro-Japanese party in China. It is, therefore, confidently expected that, before very long, a really effective scheme for reconstruction and reconciliation will be put forward by Peking, with every prospect of its finding a sympathetic reception in the South.

Suffrage in Argentina

ALTHOUGH suffrage rights have not yet been accorded to the women of Argentina, advices from the capital of that Republic indicate that, in anticipation of full enfranchisement, Argentine women have divided themselves into two distinct factions, or parties, both, however, having the common aim of gaining the right to vote, together with representation in federal and municipal governments. In November next the International Feminist Congress is scheduled to meet in Buenos Aires. At this meeting delegates from the United States, France, Switzerland, and Germany will be present, according to the announcement, and it is proposed to lay before the Congress the differences now existing between the rival feminist organizations in the Argentine Republic. It should be understood, of course, that between the two organizations there is no lack of unity concerning the chief aim which it is sought to attain, the eventual granting of equal suffrage rights to women. In the United States, up to the time of the submission of the Nineteenth Amendment to the legislatures of the states, and even since that time, there has existed a more or less formidable organization of women opposed to the extension of the suffrage right. These women have carried on an aggressive campaign in many of the states, their claim being that the great majority of the women of the nation do not desire to vote, and that they would not exercise the right of franchise should it be granted. There are quite convincing proofs, reference being had to such returns as are available from elections held since the ratification of the Anthony Amendment, as well as the returns in recent years from those states in which equal voting rights have been maintained, that this claim of the women opposed to suffrage has been refuted.

As stated, no such division of sentiment confuses the issue in Argentina. Both the organized factions desire the vote, and the assurance seems to be that it will be granted in due course. The older organization, known as the Feminist Party, seeks representation in the Chamber of Deputies and on the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires, by election and appointment, respectively. But the aims of the Feminist Party, which was the pioneer in the suffrage movement in Argentina, are being opposed, in the matter of office-holding, by a newer organization, known as the National Feminist Union, the president of which is Dr. Alicia Moreau, who recently visited the United States in the interest of the forthcoming International Feminist Congress. The National Feminist Union, differing from the Feminist Party as to the wisdom of demanding for the women full rights of representation in federal and municipal governments, seeks to insure the appointment of women, in both the Chamber of Deputies and the Municipal Council, as observers, authorized to study and to interpret proposed legislative measures and to confer with deputies and councilors with regard to measures designed to improve the economic and social condition of women generally. It is significant that at a recent feminist election, so called, the women of Argentina, by a considerable majority, expressed a preference for the plan of the Nationalist Feminist Union, and likewise their opposition to the organization of a woman's party and the placing of women candidates in the field for election.

The result of this unofficial referendum should not surprise or discourage even the most ardent advocates of the rights of women anywhere. It is no doubt true that a few years ago the women of Argentina, instead of modestly declining to assert the right to hold office, would have refrained from seeking even the right to vote. That they desire the franchise at all is an indication of the progressive trend of thought there, as elsewhere. Even should it be determined, as a result of the deliberations of the International Feminist Congress, to limit the present demand to the program proposed by the National Feminist Union, it is quite probable that, with the gaining of some limited political rights, there will soon come a unified demand for the extension of a right now unselfishly, if not unwisely, relinquished or declined.

State Fairs

FAIRS, according to the playwrights, from Ben Jonson to Lady Gregory, are places for the exchange of much talk as well as of various commodities. A state or county fair in America is no exception to this generalization. Wherever people gather from the countryside, there will be a pleasant comparing of crops and live stock, of experiences and hopes, of farm help and implements, and of all the various happenings in the community. What is a fair for, but the spread of news of all sorts? Over the exhibits of needlework, jams, and jellies, the women will discuss what is important to them, while over the big potatoes, the apples, or the sugar beets, the men carry on their deliberations. In America, a farmer at a fair is always as deliberate as he is at an auction, and usually as taciturn. So, though there will be much talk in the course of the week, it will be hardly so exuberant as that to be found in "Bartholomew Fair" or "Spreading the News."

In the far western states, the fair is one means for advertising the excellencies of the region. Now that each such occasion brings forth its aeroplane which takes up passengers, a wider advertising from a new point of view is possible. And nowadays, here and there a rancher is buying for himself an aeroplane, just like the one in which he had a trial ride at the state fair. That sort of purchase is in itself a good advertisement for the community, in that it indicates prosperity and progressiveness. The aeroplane-seller would certainly have to be a figure in any adequate comedy dealing with the modern American fair, just as the seller of hobby-horses or of ballads, and the doorkeeper to the puppet-show were necessary to such a play of Elizabethan England. Types may change, indeed the whole purpose of a fair may change from century to century and from place

to place, but the same easy buoyancy of the occasion itself remains, simply because the fair is always a gathering of the plain people.

So, like the circus posters in spring, the posters of the state fairs and the county fairs appear in the autumn on the billboards and in the windows of the stores, as an indication that the harvest is largely past and that now the farmers have something to show to one another and even to the city people. The war posters have left their effect on these posters for the purposes of peace, just as the army aviation has left its aftermath of aeroplane sellers. The posters are a bit more daring, as befits an earnest "drive" to increase the agricultural effectiveness of the community, and to disseminate information of all sorts among the farmers. Now that farmers travel about more than formerly even from one state fair or one county fair to another, exhibiting their achievements more widely, the posters are necessarily spread about more, from one state to another. A fair is, indeed, an occasion to be advertised as well as a time for advertising. With all its contents and its meeting of live-stock associations and boards of directors, it tends to become constantly more and more modernized. Its very modernity, however, is usually picturesque, so that there is no danger that a real fair will ever lose its attractiveness. As a time of shrewd but friendly meetings, it is always a welcome break between autumn and winter in the experience of the American farmer or rancher, of his wife, and of all the children.

Editorial Notes

PUBLIC opinion makes laws; legislators and assemblies simply frame them, it has been repeatedly stated; and in connection with the Connecticut situation, the Governor who tried in vain to avoid calling a special session to ratify the woman suffrage amendment to the national Constitution, and then sought further to prevent action by bringing up technicalities, should understand that while he may not have called the special session for the purpose of acting on woman suffrage, public opinion took its course. And it is that same public, and not private, opinion that should and does eventually prevail.

ROBERT BLATCHFORD, writing of the "spacious days of the Victorian fifties," gives his opinion as one who has been there, not as one who knows only at second hand. If his vote were to be taken on the subject of their desirability, there seems a doubt if he would vote with the "ayes." He gives a long list of the "noes" of that period. There were no telephones, no motor cars or motor transport, no taxicabs, no tube railways, no trams, no corridor trains, no dining cars or sleeping cars, no parcel post, no postcards, no Atlantic cable, no compulsory or free education, no cheap books, no cheap newspapers, no municipal art galleries, no organized Labor, no votes for women, no working-class franchise, no ballot-box, no Married Woman's Property Act, no gramophones, no canned foods. These and many other noes are presumably true of the time that Mr. Blatchford can remember, and he may well say that he has grown up and continued long in the great struggle to improve those times. "I who have lived in those spacious Victorian days do vow and declare," he says, "that this is a more enlightened, more tolerant, more gentle time. That the present time with all its faults is the sanest, cleanest, healthiest, and most human epoch in the history of the British people."

WITH the sun shining and, surely, bands playing, a notable event took place recently in the Danish capital, no less than the dispatch of the aeroplane which was to inaugurate the new air service between Denmark and England. All Copenhagen turned out to see it. The Mayor was there; all the city notables were there; and the opening ceremony was performed by Prince Axel. All the way by air! Times are changed since a certain famous, or should it not rather be infamous, King of Denmark, many literary centuries ago, remarked to a trusted counselor

I have in quick determination

Thus set it down: he shall with speed to England.

Times are changed, especially on the speed question.

THAT certain stores in the vicinity of Boston, and presumably elsewhere, are advertising by "ballyhoo" men the fact that they have sugar to sell at 15½ cents a pound indicates what the housewife can do if she sets herself about it. Home canning has been at a minimum, while no doubt many families have come to dispense with the extra and superfluous spoonful of sugar that is often casually used. The tables are in the process of turning, and the retailer who distributed his stock of sugar grudgingly and carefully is apparently being forced to quite opposite lengths to liquidate his supplies.

THROUGH the recent seizure of certain factories by their labor forces, it was intended that profits should go entirely to the manual workers instead of to the regular directorate, suspected of being the drones of industry. But under actual practice it quickly appeared that what was regarded as labor did not, alone, insure production; that large groups of men doing work of the same essential character do not generally effect collective force without a few men as organizers or directors.

A CONTRIBUTOR to a well-known art magazine writes: "The art element introduced into manufactured products can increase their value indefinitely, and is, therefore, a possible boundless source of material wealth, thus aiding the economic progress of a country." Surely there are ways, other than the mere piling up of material wealth indefinitely, in which a little more artistic interest and effort applied to earthenware, silverware, and the like, would be for the good of the public!

THOSE property owners in Plymouth, Massachusetts, who are accused of extortion in the high prices placed upon property needed for the Pilgrim tercentenary celebration should, perhaps, remember that "a faith's pure shrine" was the original object of the Pilgrims, and not "bright jewels of the mine," at least according to the poets.